The Centre Reporter.

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LEGISLATURE KILLING TIME.

Takes Week's Vacation While $1400-a-Day Expense Goes On.

Pennsylvania's notorious do-nothing Legislature has qualified for ridding itself of that unpleasant description. It does do something. It kills time. Indubitable proof of this was presented by the inexcusable recess from May 29 to June 6.

With calendars in a state of congestion rarely achieved; with committees choked with legislation which has not been considered; with state departments and employees facing dreary weeks of no money because of expiration of all appropriations on May 31; with the really patriotic members chafing under a desire to finish their "work" and get home for good, the Penrose legislative leaders nevertheless insisted on adding practically two weeks to the many weeks which already have been wasted.

One direct result is that adjournment sine die (or an indefinite recess amounting to final adjournment, for all present purposes,) cannot be taken earlier than June 28, and probably not then.

Virtually no work was accomplished last week; about as much will be done this week.

Holding up the payrolls by the do-nothing session is regarded as a shabby trick, generally. It has become not uncommon in recent years. In 1913, the worst example, all state employes had to go without pay from June 1 until well along toward August 1. This isn't particularly convenient even for the man who gets a thousand dollars a month. For the man who get from $200 down to $90 a month it's a decided hardship.

Republicans owe their supremacy in Pennsylvania largely to the horde of officeholders on the state payroll, some 6,000 or so. It is to many of these that "the organization" turns on election day and other opportune occasions. They are expected "to deliver" then, and usually do. Naturally, they don't like it when the Legislature dawdles along and holds up their pay. They declare that even if the assembly can't finish its work it at least could shoot thru some sort of a bill to provide for their pay.

Under existing system, appropriations run from June 1 to May 31. Amounts are appropriated for two-year periods. Appropriations made by the 1915 session expired May 31, 1917. No more money can be forthcoming, therefore, until the governor has disposed of the general appropriation bill which the present session will pass. And, unfortunately for those who need the money, that bill, like other appropriations, never gets to the governor in such shape that he can approve it forthwith. He has to prune it, like the others, and that takes days.

For Reduction of Food Prices.

Reduction of the present high prices the consumer pays for food, it was announced last week, will be one of the first aims of the new food administration which will be created with Herbert C. Hoover at its head as soon as congress passes the government's food control legislation.

This will be undertaken by cutting down the margin between producer and consumer through a system of executives under the central administration, each to study means of shortening the speculative chain that handles a particular commodity. The first staples to be studied probably will be grain, flour, meat, and sugar.

Stability of prices, Mr. Hoover believes, is vital to the successful lowering of costs to the consumer, both here and abroad. The executives will have under them boards, on which will be represented producer, middleman and consumer. Their efforts will be in the direction of modification of present trade methods and the stimulation of production.

The food administration it was said will take up its work determined to adopt no irretrievable measures. Mr. Hoover is convinced that with the cooperation of the people the food problem can be solved with a minimum of dislocation. Stabilization of prices, he believes, can be accomplished by lubricating the channels of distribution. Representatives of producers, miller, grain dealers, wholesale and bankers have told them they are for measures proposed.

Deaths of Centre Countians.

Abraham Treaster, at Woodward, Monday of last week, aged sixty-four years. Burial at Woodward.

Mrs. William Homan, a native of Haines township, died in a hospital in South Dakota, aged fifty-two years. The family moved west about fifteen year ago. Mrs. Clayton Musser, of near Centre Hall, is a sister of the deceased.

Centre Reporter, $1.50 per year.

MEMORIAL DAY IN CENTRE HALL.

Everyone Took Part in Honoring the Soldier Dead.—Large Parade.—Rev. Yocum Delivers Stirring Address.—Flag Raising Follows.

Centre Hall has an organization which has proved in its first attempt that it can conduct the annual Memorial Day ceremonies in a manner most fitting for the occasion as well as to bring joy to the few remaining veterans who have been spared to take part in honoring the soldier dead. That organization is the Patriotic Order Sons of America. Those who witnessed the large parade from the sidewalks declared it the finest and largest held on any former similar occasion. The ceremonies proceeded from start to finish without a break, culminating with the raising of a large American flag on the diamond.

At six o'clock the parade started on the move from the Presbyterian church, in this order: The speaker's car, followed by cars conveying the eight remaining veterans, namely, W. H. Stiver, G. M. Boal, B. D. Brisbin, W. H. Bartholomew, Alfred Durst, W. A. Krise, James Smetzler and W.E. Tate; followed by young ladies bearing the stars and stripes; followed by the Coburn band; followed by daughters of the veterans bearing bouquets; following by seventy-five children, each carrying an American flag; followed by Rebekahs, Odd Fellows, Eagles, and P. O. S. of A., more than two hundred persons being in the march. After reaching the cemetery the daughters proceeded to place a bouquet of flowers on the graves of the thrity-five veterans of previous wars, being accompanied by several of the veterans. During this period the school children sang several patriotic songs. Following prayer by Rev. R. R. Jones, the speaker of the evening was introduced.

The speaker for the occasion was Dr. E. H. Yocum, and it was a happy selection. Not a dozen words had left the speaker's lips until he had his hearers with him, and throughout the entire address he was given the closest attention. The subject matter as well as the great enthusiasm with which Dr. Yocum entered into the discussion of the two objects he wished to bring to the attention of his hearers was responsible for those before him to lend attention and show by their manner hearty approval.

The first object of the speaker was to show the newer estimates of the war of the Rebellion—preparing us for what we are: the great leading nation of the world. How impossible this, if secession had succeeded. It has taken the perspective of fifty years to show us how immensely important for us and the world was the preservation of the Union.

Referring to the Spanish-American War the speaker very emphatically showed that that war for this nation was a school in which we might learn to do great unselfish things for the world's welfare.

The second point made was devoted to the task of showing how Germany, the Hohenzollern Dynasty, is solely responsible for the present world war. Many years had been devoted by the Kaiser and his minions to the task of preparing for this attack upon the world's liberties. First, the bulwark of Protestant and Lutheran teaching was broken down by Rationalism. Many prerogatives of God and much of His authority are assumed by the Super-man of this Dynasty. For many years past a great militaristic system was prepared to force world wide submission. The war was precipitated when it was thought England's hands were tied by the Irish troubles. The ample apology of Serbia to Austria Hungary concerning the murder of the archduke, was rejected by Emperor Francis Joseph at the dictation of Kaiser William. Belgium was treacherously attacked and devastated in violation of the most sacred of pacts. A half million Americans were murdered by Turkish soldiers under the command of German officers. Almost another half million Syrians were butchered likewise.

The methods of German warfare are barbarous, the ultimate limit reached in the U boat attacks upon neutrals as well as combatants.

At the door of the German Kaiser and his Dynasty lies the crime of this world war. The patience of our Government was tried beyond all possible endurance. Now we are in this world war for the sake of the world's safety and peace. The welfare of the human race seems now to hinge upon our fidelity to this universal demand. We must go to the help of poor, bleeding France; France, reduced from forty millions to thirty by Germany's unprovoked butcheries.

The speaker referred to two points of peril as he saw them. First, the peril on the west front by a last and desperate attack with the last forces Ger-

(Continued on inside page.)

INSPECTION DAY AT FORT NIAGARA

"Ned" Keller Writes Mother Concerning Rigid Inspection in Officers' Training Camp.—Big Heartedness of the Men.

2nd Co. Infantry,
Fort Niagara, New York

My dear Mother:

I have just completed studying forty-one paragraphs in my manual of interior guard duty, U. S. A. I have it out now for Monday. I wish you could be here to see the sights now. Nearly all the boys are sitting on their cots writing letters. A few minutes ago the Y. M. C. A. men brought a victrola over to our quarters and we are playing it now for the boys while they are sitting around in groups talking over the work we had today.

I sleep fine and five o'clock comes around all too quick for me. That makes no difference for I must be out in front of the barracks to answer to my name and the thought of being tardy is more dreadful than the desire to lie longer.

So far this week I have not been late for anything, and I don't want to for it is quite an offense to be tardy even a half minute for anything. I am making it a rule to be ready five minutes ahead of each call.

This morning we had inspection of arms and also of quarters. I managed to have my gun cleaned perfectly and he found no fault with my uniform in genera'. We must have on our very best for inspection; our shoes polished as though we were going to church. After an hour of that we come back to the quarters, and furnishings were examined. We had to have one blanket spread out on the bunk; next our knapsacks must be placed just so at the foot; the cartridge belt properly arranged; next our canteen outfit and mess kit had to be displayed so as to show each part. We also had to have out one towel, two pairs of socks, underwear, tooth brush, soap, comb and brush and every thing had to be arranged properly and I guess it took me twenty minutes to get things ready for inspection. The Captain, 1st Lieutenant and Sergeant inspected it and found no fault. It made me feel good to think that I am getting on to the work. It is awfully hard and so much to learn, but I will do the best I can. Other than that no one can do.

Your cards and letters do me a world of good and it helps to alleviate the hardships while under training.

Before I forget it I want to suggest something to you. This is such a wonderful place and the sight is imposing when the 2500 soldiers are drilling, and since we can not tell what will happen when the training is over, I want you to plan to make a trip up here in the car sometime before I am through, say in about five weeks. It would mean two days coming, two days here to see all the work of the camp, then two going home. I think it is a wonderful sight here, especially when reveille is called at six in the evening. All the companies stand at parade rest, and as soon as the big cannon is fired off the captain turns around and every one comes to attention; at once the flag is lowered and then the captain stands at salute while the national hymn is played by the band. It sends a thrill through me every time I hear it and I think how wonderful it must be to onlookers.

Lots of the boys' friends come here in cars to see them. Now you think over this; you will be well repaid for the time it will take for the trip.

The men here are fine and this afternoon I was telling them about the Bethany Home for orphans and our efforts to raise the money for the victrola. One man handed me two dollars and just this minute the fellow next to me handed me a five dollar bill for the victrola. He is quite rich and he and his brother own a big plantation in the South. It makes me happy to come in contact with such big hearted men.

Your boy,
NED.

Paul Musser Pitches Great Game.

Paul Musser, Millheim's baseball pitcher who is earning an enviable reputation with the Des Moines (Iowa) team, pitched a remarkable game on Memorial Day against Omaha, letting that team down with one hit and scoring a 3 to 0 victory. Musser's famous fast ball was working so good in that game that the opposing manager declared that Musser was using some artifical means to put the "hop" on the ball. Musser is a great speed artist.

The annual telephone picnic held during the past ten years at Rhoneymede will be omitted this year.

Letters for Miss Alice Spicer and Miss Gail Parker remain unclaimed in the Centre Hall postoffice.

Auto Trip to Connecticut.

Early Monday morning, B. D. Brisbin and his two daughters, Mrs. B. M. Boon, and Mrs. George Robertson, left Centre Hall in their big Reo car for the ladies' homes in Hartford, Connecticut. The party will take several days in covering the great distance. Mr. Brisbin will be at the wheel the greater part of the time. Few men, indeed, who long since passed the 70-year mark in life would undertake such a trip, but Mr. Brisbin feels more than able for it. He intends spending part of the summer with his daughters in New England before returning home.

Fetterolf-Carson.

Burton Fetterolf and Miss Kathryn R. Carson were united in marriage by Rev. S. C. Stover, at the Reformed parsonage in Boalsburg on Sunday. The groom is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Fetterolf, of near Centre Hall. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Carson, of Potters Mills. The couple will begin housekeeping at Potters Mills in the near future. Their many friends extend congratulations.

Captain Boal to Entertain Troops.

Capt. Theodore Davis Boal has invited a general invasion of his estate at Boalsburg this week, having sent out invitations for a general pilgrimage there for a three days camp by Troop L, of Bellefonte; B, of Tyrone; I, of Sunbury; K, of Lock Haven and M, of Lewisburg. The time is June 8, 9 and 10, and the troops are asked to send their tents and picket line ahead so that the machine gunners can have everything in readiness for the visitors upon their arrival. Food for the men, forage for the horses and amusement for everybody will be furnished free by Capt. Boal. The three days' outing will include some tactical marches, other drills and possibly a sham battle. Another feature will be an exhibition flight by Capt. Pierre Boal, the only son of Capt. Boal, who is a member of the Royal Aviation corps of France, and who has been awarded a medal of honor for exceptional work in his line.

Great Aeroplane Invasion of Germany.

Dear Editor Reporter:

The frequent aeroplane raids into the territory of the Western Allies suggests to the writer that such work could be successfully undertaken and performed throughout the German Empire, and tremendous damage inflicted upon their greater cities as well as the masses of the people.

I respectfully suggest to the proper United States authorities that measures be set in motion to combat the destructive aeroplane work of the Germans by inaugurating and prosecuting a similar campaign upon Germany, but with greater vigor and intensity.

To that end let our Government build a fleet of the best, latest improved aircrafts, 5,000 or 10,000 in number, man them with expert airmen, supply the crafts with ample munitions, and ordering the whole force to invade the leading Germans cities en masse during the night hours at some opportune time, thereby scattering destruction and death in every direction, thus not only inflicting terrific blows upon them, but also compelling their own crafts to return to their own domain.

By such a course, carefully prepared and directed, in a single night practically all of their largest cities could be attacked, and in a large measure destroyed, and a major portion of our crafts possibly escape unharmed, providing strict secrecy be maintained regarding the plans, the building and the time of invasion.

In such a movement fifty million Americans would willingly and enthusiastically join. That a certain degree of success would be won cannot be doubted. Heroes would perish and crafts be destroyed, that being a part of the game of war, of course, could not be avoided.

The plans here suggested are in every way feasible and worth trying out. If successful they would no doubt result in creating tremendous changes of action among our enemies, bringing them to a fuller realization of their inhumanity, and their deeds of destruction inflicted upon millions of innocent, helpless people.

The writer cannot conceive of any quicker, more effective plan to suddenly carry death and destruction into the enemy's realm than the one here suggested. To inflict a sudden reign of terror and death upon the German masses might become the force to make them more fully realize what is rightfully coming to them, and might result in a sudden revolution, the dethronement of their "War Lord", the Emperor, and the establishment of a Republic and speedy peace for all the world.

ALFRED BEIRLY.

Centre Reporter, $1.50 per year.

Dies in the West at 90 Years.

Mrs. Lydia Musser, a native of Aaronsburg, died in Kansas City, Missouri, the early part of last week. The body was shipped to Orangeville, Illinois, her former home, last Thursday, and buried that afternoon. The Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin says of the deceased:

Mrs. Musser was born in Aaronsburg, Pa., May 8, 1827, making her age 90 years. She was married in the east to George Musser and came west with her husband and family in 1864. Her maiden name was Miss Lydia Condoe. When the family came to Illinois they settled on a farm near Orangeville, which Mr. Musser farmed successfully. Upon his retirement from active work Mr. and Mrs. Musser moved to Orangeville where they resided more than fifteen years. Mr. Musser preceded his wife to the grave fourteen years ago.

Mrs. Musser is the last of a family who were among the first settlers in Pennsylvania. Her brothers and sisters have all passed into the great beyond. She was the mother of ten children, four of whom survive. Mrs. Musser was a conscientious, christian woman and had been a life long member of the Lutheran church. She was always ready to lend a helping hand in the hour of distress, and her death brings grief to many of her friends who knew her best.

Four months ago Mrs. Musser fell and fractured her hip, and on account of her extreme age the broken bone could not be set without imperiling her life. Since receiving injury she had been confined to her bed constantly. She is survived by the following children: J. M. Musser, of Sherman, Tex.; D. C. Musser, of Orangeville; Mrs. Q. E. Pollock, of Burlington, Kan.; and Mrs. D. L. Ramsdell, of Kansas City, Mo.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Ellen Maria Hechard died at the Sigma Nu fraternity home at State College Tuesday of last week, after a few days illness. She had been employed at the house as a domestic. The body was conveyed to Tusseyville on Thursday, and after funeral services were conducted in the Reformed church there burial took place in the cemetery connected with the church.

Deceased was a daughter of James Glasgow, deceased, and was born on the south side of Potter township. She was a hard working woman all her life, and those who knew her best have but words of love and praise for her.

John Johnson, whose falling through a barn floor in Ferguson township was mentioned in these columns last week, died of his injuries last Thursday at noon. He was a son of Martin Johnson and was born in Half Moon valley January 13, 1881. His wife was Emma Harshbarger, who with one son and three daughters, and his mother, mourn his sad death. He was a member of the Lutheran church. Burial was made in the Gatesburg cemetery Sunday afternoon. Rev. L. N. Fleck had charge of the services.

Mrs. Minnie B. Houser, wife of Edward Houser, died at her home at State College last Thursday, of tuberculosis, aged forty-five years. She was a daughter of Joseph and Harriet Evy. The husband and two daughters survive. Burial was made in the Pine Hall cemetery on Saturday, Rev. S. C. Stover officiating.

Linden Hall Wallops the Locals.

After playing a brand of baseball for four innings which would have been a credit to any diamond, the Centre Hall team suddenly went skyrocketing and permitted the Linden Hall boys to roll up fifteen runs in two innings, on Memorial Day, the final score being 24 to 10. Grange park was the scene of the carnage and no fan has any recollection of any more bumiliating defeat than the one administered last Wednesday. Linden Hall buried the home team under a fusillade of bat wallops and never even marked the grave with an humble dandelion.

For four inning the score stood 1 to 1, and what happened thereafter would have to be written in a sort of military style, laying particular stress on the action of the big guns; but we're not qualified for it, so it goes at 24 to 10.

The battery for Linden Hall was McClintic and Ross; for Centre Hall, Auman, Bradford and Garis.

Centre County Picnic in "Philly"

Centre countians with their families, who reside in Philadelphia, are anxiously awaiting the annual association picnic which will be held this year on Saturday of next week, June 16th, in Fairmont Park. Some new features this year promise to make the picnic a more enjoyable affair than ever before.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS

The next holiday will be July 4th.

Saturday, June 23, is the time set for the annual Korman reunion on Grange park, Centre Hall.

Miss Elizabeth Boozer, student in the Allegheny Hospital, Pittsburgh, is home on a two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. C. M. Bower, of Bellefonte, spent several days last week with her brother, D. J. Meyer, in this place.

Mrs. Calvin Harper and daughter, of Bellefonte, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Emerick over Sunday.

Miss Catharine Bradford accompanied the family of Milton Bradford to Keymar, Maryland, last Wednesday to assist in establishing them in their new home.

Friday morning of last week, Christ D. Keller left for Phoenixville where for a week or two he will visit D. C. Keller and other friends in the eastern counties.

Rev. John H. Keller and family, of China Grove, North Carolina, are expected in Centre Hall today. They will be guests of the former's brothers and sister for a short time.

Mercury reached 80 or above twice during May. On the 19th of the month 82 was recorded, and on Memorial Day 80 was reached. Rainfall for the month totaled two and one-half inches.

The Mifflinburg Telegraph, in its issue last week, mentions the fact that the hardware store formerly conducted by the late I. V. Musser, will be conducted and managed by J. L. Brown, for the widow.

Of the 22,000,000 trees planted on the State Forests to January 1, 1917, over 15,000,000, or about seventy-two per cent. are now living, according to a statement made recently by the Commissioner of Forestry.

Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Snyder and three children—Grace, Samuel and William—motored from Middleburg on Saturday and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Daup. Their many friends in this place greeted them on every hand.

The first registration card to be filled out per the conscription requirements and mailed to R. D. Foreman, the local registrar, came from Ralph E. Bitner, son of Dr. H. F. Bitner, who is a student at Cornell University, Ithaca. The card arrived a full week ahead of registration day.

Because they could not devote enough time to the enterprise to insure financial success the owners of the "auditorium," Millheim's picture-play house, have rented the building to Russel Gephart, the restauranteur, who took charge on Friday.

Of the twenty-six county judges to be elected in November, one is the successor of Judges Harry Alvin Hall of the Clinton-Elk district. Clinton county will then become a separte district. Judge Hall's term will expire the first Monday in 1918.

On Saturday, Paul, the young son of Ralph Haines, of Smithtown, had a narrow escape from being killed by a sow having a litter of pigs by her side, says the Journal. The lad was thrown into the mud by the sow, which rolled and tossed him rather roughly before he was rescued.

Prof. W. O. Heckman and Elmer Miller, two members of the borough teaching corps, will be engaged in work during vacation period, the former canvasing all the school boards in the county selling standard text books, while the latter is covering a territory about Johnstown in the interest of a large coffee and tea house in Camden, New Jersey.

The Bellefonte Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, as is their custom, sent flags to Centre Hall for decorating the graves of Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in nearby cemeteries. A committee visited the various cemeteries on Memorial Day and planted flags on the graves of the following 1776 heroes: Michael Stiver, John F. Ream, James Huston, Henry McEwen, Old Fort marker, and two soldiers buried in Indian Lane—Thomas VanDoran and Thomas Shadacre.

The St. Louis Lightning Rod Company is again being represented in Penns Valley by Robert J. Riden, who is canvassing this territory in the interest of the western company. Many of the best farm buildings in the valley were rodded last season by Mr. Riden, and the fact that he is on the same territory this year indicates his company is not fearful of meeting former patrons. The lightning rod business increased wonderfully during the past few years, due largely to the fact that both the manufacturers and people have given the subject more careful study than heretofore.

HOOVER SAYS BREAD IS PRICE OF PEACE

Allies Will Need Over 500,000,000 Bushels.

MUST PROTECT OURSELVES

Food Bill Before Congress—Bulk Of Supplies Must Come From United States; Must Protect Our People.

Washington.—Bread is the price of internal peace in Europe.

And "the size of the loaf will now depend absolutely on what can be done from the North American Continent," according to Herbert Hoover, America's new food administrator.

The Allies, in order to provide the minimum bread ration, which they are now giving their people, will require more than 500,000,000 bushels of wheat at the next harvest.

With the appeal before them, the House and Senate resumed debate on the Gore-Lever Food Bill, providing a general food survey in the country and means of stimulating production.

"With the lower classes in Europe bread is the fetish of food," Hoover warned. "And without the loaf—even assuming that you put into their stomachs a dietetic sufficiency of something—without the loaf you could not preserve public tranquility. Bread is the price of peace."

In addition to the 500,000,000 bushels of wheat needed, Hoover has informed Congress, the Allies will also require "somewhere over 250,000,000 to 350,000,000 bushels of other cereals." Therefore, we have a problem here of anywhere from 800,000,000 bushels of grain to 1,000,000,000 bushels that must come from somewhere, Hoover said.

Hoover said the bulk of the bread burden is now on the United States because the Allies' crops are short millions of bushels.

In France alone, he said, the wheat crop is down 55 per cent., creating a deficiency of 150,000,000 bushels. All former sources of cereals for the Allies are now cut off, he said. These were originally Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Australia, India and the Argentine.

"The whole supplies of Russia, Bulgaria and Roumania are absolutely cut off," Hoover said. "Australia and India are, in effect, cut off today because the haul is three times the distance of the Atlantic seaboard, the tonnage required is trebled and the danger just about doubled. The result is they have been unable during the last three months to get any consequential amount of grain from that quarter.

"Whether that lane will be reopened is a matter of some difficulty. Some measures are being taken to reopen it and it may be hoped that during the next year some food supply may be obtained from Australia and India by the use of sailing ships and by trans-shipping at some point like Buenos Aires or Panama."

Hoover sounded the warning, however, that in supplying the "great vacuum" across the water "public tranquility in this country must not be upset." He said it is the business of this nation that the Allies "shall not suck too much food out of our own country."

In other words, he said, "if we allow the normal course of commerce to run loose, those people in clamorous desire for food will strip our home markets in this situation."

"Therefore," Hoover said, "we have got to protect ourselves from our Allies in order to protect our own people and at the same time do all justice by them and all the service for them that we can."

WOMEN SHOT AS SPIES.

Mother a Witness of the Execution of Her Daughter.

Geneva (via Paris).—La Suisse Sunday printed details of a case similar to that of Miss Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed by the Germans in Brussels in October, 1915. The Germans, says the newspaper, recently arrested two women, Madame Pfeiste, and her daughter, aged 22, on the Swiss-Alsatian frontier. They were charged with acting as spies.

The women promptly admitted at the trial that they had smuggled letters, without knowing their contents, from Alsatian families to relatives in Switzerland. This was done simply as a friendly act and without political or malicious purpose.

Both women, says La Suisse, were shot at Mulhausen. The mother was a horrified witness of the execution of her daughter before her turn came.

NO ALCOHOL ADS IN MAILS.

Postoffice Department Ruling Bars Them From Dry States.

Washington.—Grain alcohol advertisements and solicitations for orders for alcohol will be barred from the mails when addressed to dry territory under a construction of the so-called Reed amendment made by the Postoffice Department. The department holds that grain alcohol is intoxicating liquor under the act.

DURATION OF WARS IN WHICH U. S. HAS ENGAGED.

War	Began	Ended	Yrs.	Mos.	Days
War of Independence	Apr. 19, 1775	Apr. 19, 1783	8	..	..
Northwestern Indian Wars	Sept. 19, 1790	Aug. 3, 1795	4	10	15
War with Tripoli	June 10, 1801	June 4, 1805	4	11	24
Creek Indian War	July 27, 1813	Aug. 9, 1814	1	1	13
War of 1812	June 18, 1812	Feb. 17, 1815	2	7	29
War with Algiers	May 19, 1815	June 30, 1815	.	1	11
Seminole Indian War	Nov. 20, 1817	Oct. 21, 1818	.	10	1
Black Hawk Indian War	Apr. 21, 1831	Sept. 30, 1832	1	5	9
Florida Indian War	Dec. 23, 1835	Aug. 14, 1843	7	8	22
War with Mexico	Apr. 24, 1846	July 4, 1848	2	2	10
Civil War	Jan. 9, 1861	May 13, 1865	4	4	4
War with Spain	Apr. 24, 1898	Aug. 12, 1898	.	3	22
War with Germany	Apr. 16, 1917	?			

HAD NEWS OF U. S. BOATS

Berlin Papers Published Reports Before Arrival.

SIMS' MESSAGE GIVEN OUT

Admiral Says Mines Planted At Entrance Of Port Were First Put There In Three Months.

Washington.—The text of Vice-Admiral Sims' brief report on the presence of advance information in Germany regarding the sailing of American destroyers to the war zone was made public by Secretary Daniels. It was contained in a letter to the Navy Department, the Secretary said, and was as follows:

"An interesting feature in connection with the arrival of the destroyers is the report that their sailing appeared in Berlin newspapers about four days before their arrival, and also that a field of mines was planted immediately off the entrance of the port at which they arrived the day before the arrival took place. These were the first mines planted in that vicinity during the previous three months."

In giving out the extent, Mr. Daniels said that the letter made no further reference to the matter, and the Vice-Admiral "did not give any statement or speculation as to how Berlin obtains its information."

The Secretary also made public the following additional extract from the letter:

"I am pleased to be able to report the excellent impression given by our officers, ships and crew under their command. Our ships made no demands of consequence upon the facilities offered here in spite of the length of their passage under adverse conditions.

"The commander, when questioned by the admiral as to when his vessels would be ready for duty, reported that he should be ready that night, as soon as the ships were refueled. This was apparently a considerable surprise to the admiralty, who then gave them four days before taking up active work. The vessels themselves caused a great deal of complimentary comment, and were found to be well equipped for their prospective duty.

"Speaking generally, the impression made by our officers and our ships has caused very favorable comment both here and in the admiralty."

WORKS NIGHT AND DAY.

Bureau Of Engraving Hard Pushed By Demands Of War.

Washington.—The Liberty Loan and other war finance measures compel the Bureau og Engraving and Printing these days to work 24 hours a day and employ 1,200 extra workmen and clerks to produce the 2,700,000 impressions which now are turned out daily. Director Ralph estimated that the Bureau this year will make 25,000,000,000 notes and certificates of various kinds, compared with 5,000,000,000 last year.

MORE AMERICANS TO FRONT.

Ambulance Section Under Albert M. Hyde, Leaves Paris.

Paris. — Ambulance section, No 26, of the American Field Service started for the front under command of Albert M. Hyde, of New York, a Harvard man. The Field Service counts upon the arrival of 240 recruits this week and as many as this number or even more each week thereafter.

TORNADO IN MISSOURI.

Schoolhouse Only Building Left Standing In Mineral Point.

St. Louis.—A tornado twisted into Mineral Point, Mo., a village of about 300 inhabitants, killed four persons and injured 30, demolished the town with the exception of the schoolhouse, and then moved southward to Eye, where Fred Harper, a farmer, was killed by flying debris.

52 KILLED BY TORNADOES.

150 Or More Persons Injured In Missouri Towns and Villages.

St. Louis.—Reports received by the Globe-Democrat from its correspondent at Marble Hill were that at least 25 persons were killed and more than 100 injured at Zalma, Bollinger county, by the tornado that struck there Wednesday.

FOOD SURVEY BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

First Control Measure Appropriates $14,770,000.

WOMEN WILL BE EMPLOYED

Estimate Promised Within Three Weeks — Congresswoman Makes Her Maiden Speech and Wins First Fight.

Washington. — The Administration's Food Survey bill, first of the food-control measures, was passed by the House without a record vote. It appropriates $14,770,000 for an immediate investigation of the country's food resources and for measures to stimulate production. A similar bill is under debate in the Senate and may be passed there this week.

Estimate In Three Weeks.

The Agricultural Department expects to present a fairly accurate estimate of food resources within three weeks after the bill is signed by the President, Secretary Houston announced. As soon as the measure becomes a law the department will start its 17,000 employes and the 150,000 voluntary crop reporters to work on the investigation. The preliminary report to be made within three weeks will be supplemented with monthly reports and probably by a further complete report within six months if necessary.

Material gathered will be turned over to Herbert C. Hoover, who will be named to head a Food Administration as soon as the pending regulatory food measure becomes law.

Congresswoman Takes Hand.

The Survey bill passed virtually as it came from the committee. Miss Rankin, the woman Representative from Montana, inserted an amendment which would require the Department of Agriculture to use women in the survey work whenever practicable.

An amendment by Representative McKenzie, of Illinois, would make all persons employed under the bill liable to military service, and another would permit citizens to refuse to go more than 300 miles from their homes or places of business to testify in a food inquiry.

As originally drawn, the bill carried more than $18,000,000, but committee changes reduced the total. These are the principal amounts appropriated:

For seeds, $5,778,000; education for increasing production by waste elimination and conservation, $4,348,400; general survey, $2,522,000; eradication of live stock diseases and live stock improvement work, $885,000; miscellaneous items, $547,400, and eradication of plant diseases and insects, $441,000.

GAMES TO FOLLOW FLAG.

Home Shows and Songs Also To Entertain American Troops.

Washington. — American games, American shows and American songs will follow the flag to France. The Committee on Training Camp Activities, of which Raymond Fosdick is chairman, is formulating plans to provide centres of rest and recreation for the American soldiers close to the battle lines. This is following the British and French idea. They have found it necessary to provide some form of entertainment which will take the soldiers' mind completely away from war during the time when they are withdrawn from the trenches and are sent back for rest.

USE "LAND BATTLESHIPS."

Unique Headquarters For Naval Recruiting In New York.

New York.—The Recruit, the only land battleship in the American Navy, is the headquarters for navy and Marine Corps recruiting in New York City. Immediately after the formal "launching" ceremonies in Union Square the structure, built to resemble a battleship, was occupied by naval and marine officers. Rooms aboard the ship will give ample space for the work of the recruiting officers and examining physicians.

SIMS MADE VICE-ADMIRAL.

Commander Of American Destroyers Abroad Promoted.

Washington. — Rear Admiral Sims, commanding the American fleet of destroyers co-operating with the Allied fleet, was formally named vice-admiral by President Wilson. Sims is now the second ranking officer of the Navy.

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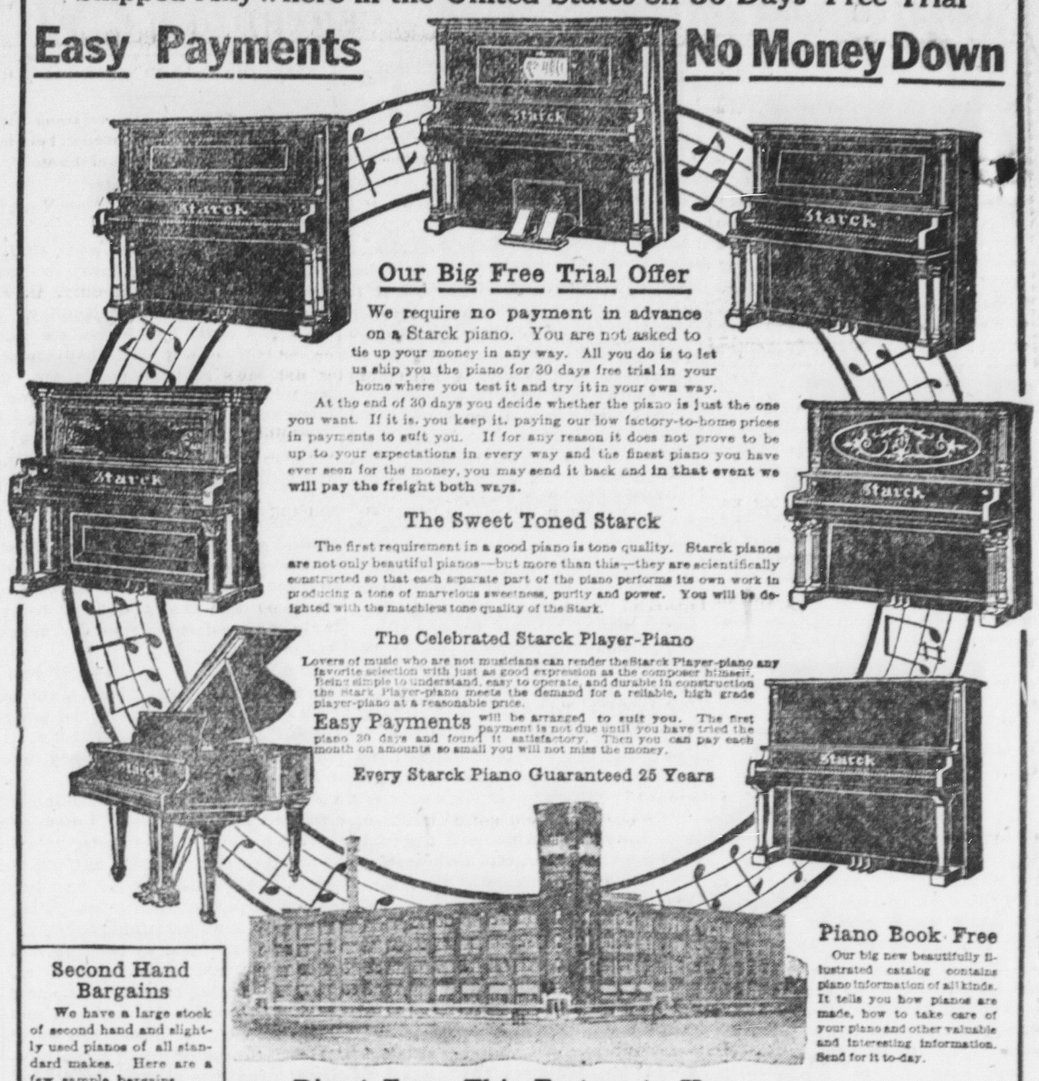

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THE MARKETS

NEW YORK. — Wheat — Spot nominal.

Corn—Spot weak; No. 2 yellow, $1.79 c i f New York.

Oats—Spot weak; standard, 74c.

Butter — Firm — Creamery higher than extras, 41½@42c; extras (92 score), 41; firsts, 39½@40½; seconds, 38½@39.

Eggs — Steady — Fresh gathered extras, 38½@39½c; fresh gathered firsts, storage packed, 37@38; fresh gathered firsts, 36@37; seconds and lower grades, 32½@35½; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery white, fine to fancy, 39@40; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 38½@39½.

Cheese — Unsettled — State, fresh, specials, colored, 26@26¼c; do, white, 26¼@26½; do, average run, colored, 25¾@26; do, white, 26.

Poultry—Live weak; chickens, broilers, 42@43c; fowls, 21@22; turkeys, 18@20. Dressed quiet; chickens, 24@30; fowls, 19½@25; turkeys, 18@35.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat—There were no spot offerings and the market was entirely nominal. Quotations are omitted.

Rye—No. 2 Western, in export elevator, $2.40@2.45 per bushel; small lots of nearby rye in bags quoted at $1.65@1.75, as to quality.

Corn—Western, No. 3 yellow, $1.78@1.79; do do, No. 2 yellow, $1.76@1.77; do, No. 3 yellow, $1.74@1.75.

Oats—No. 2 white, 77@78c; standard white, 76@77; No. 3 white, 75@76; No. 4 white, 74@75.

Butter — Western, solid-packed creamery, fancy, specials, 43c; extras, 41@42; extra firsts, 40c; firsts, 39; seconds, 38½; nearby prints, fancy, 44; do, average extra, 42@43; do, firsts, 40@41; do, seconds, 39@39½; special brands of prints were jobbing at 47@50.

Eggs — Nearby firsts, $11.25 per standard case; nearby current receipts, $10.95 per case; Western firsts, $11.25 per case; do, firsts, $10.95 per case; fancy selected, carefully candled eggs were jobbing at 42@43 per dozen.

Cheese — New York, full cream, fancy, new, 27¼@27½c; specials, higher; do, fair to good, new, 26½@27; part skims, 14@22.

Live Poultry—Fowls, as to size and quality, 22@23c; the latter for heavy; roosters, 16@17; spring chickens, not leghorns, plump, yellow-skinned, weighing ¾@1¼ pounds apiece, 30@33; ducks, Peking, 20@21; do, Indian runner, 17@18; pigeons, old, per pair, 25@28; do do, young, per pair, 20@22.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—Sales of bag lots of Southern wheat, by sample, as to quality and condition, at $1.90, $2.05, $2.30 and $2.35 per bushel.

Oats — Standard white, 75@75½c; No. 3 white, 74@74½.

Corn—No. 1 yellow, spot, $1.79; 1,200 bushels No. 3 corn, shipment this week, $1.78; car No. 2 yellow, spot, $1.78.

Rye—No. 2 Western, $2.42@2.45; bag lots, as to quality and condition, $2@2.25.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $20; No. 2 do, $18.50@19; No. 3 do, $16@18; light clover mixed, $18@18.50; No. 1 clover mixed, $17.50@18; No. 2 do, $13@15; No. 1 clover, $16.50@17.50; No. 2 do, $14@16; No. 3 do, $8@10.

Straw—No. 1 straight rye, $15.50@16; No. 2 do, $14.50@15; No. 1 tangled rye, $12@13; No. 2 do, $10.50@11.50; No. 1 wheat, $9@9.50; No. 2 do, $8@8.50; No. 1 oat, $10@11; No. 2 do, $9@9.50.

Eggs—Maryland and nearby firsts, 34; Western firsts, 34; West Virginia firsts, 34; Southern firsts, 32@33.

Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, 4 lbs and over, 21c; do do, small to medium, 21; do do, white leghorns, 20; old roosters, 12@13; spring, 1½ lb and over, 40@42; do, 1¼ lb average, 38@39; do, smaller, 34@36; do, white leghorns, 32@33; young, large and staggy, 21@22.

Live Stock

CHICAGO. — Hogs — Bulk, $15.65@16.15; light, $14.80@16.05; mixed, $15.50@16.20; heavy, $15.45@16.20; rough, $15.45@15.60; pigs, $10.50@14.50.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, $9.40@13.60; stockers and feeders, $7.40@10.30; cows and heifers, $6.50@11.40; calves, $10.75@15.50.

Sheep — Wethers, $12.25@14.75; ewes, $11.50@14.15; lambs, $13@17; spring, 15@21.

PITTSBURGH. — Cattle — Choice, $11.75@12.25; prime, $12.50@13.

Sheep — Prime wethers, $12@12.50; culls and common, $5@8; lambs, $10@16; veal calves, $14@14.50.

Hogs—Prime heavies, $16.60@16.65; mediums, $16.40@16.50; heavy Yorkers, $16@16.40; light Yorkers, $14.50@15.50; pigs, $13.25@13.75; roughs, $15@15.50.

KANSAS CITY.—Hogs—Bulk, $15.25@16.15; heavy, $16@16.20; packers and butchers', $15.60@16; light, $15@15.65; pigs, $14@15.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, $12.65@13.40; dressed beef steers, $10.50@12.50; Southern steers, $8.25@12.75; cows, $7.25@11.25; heifers, $9@12.50; stockers and feeders, $8@10.50; bulls, $8@10.50; calves, $9@14.25.

Sermon for the Virtuous.

We excuse the partial failure of our characters on the ground of their general success—we can afford to be a little bad who are so good. . . . Temper is the vice of the virtuous. Christ's sermon on the "elder brother" is evidently a sermon pointedly to the virtuous—not to make bad people good, but to make good people perfect. —Drummond.

Ancient Superstition.

The superstition about spilling salt at the table is ancient. In Leonardo da Vinci's picture of the Last Supper Judas has upset the salt cellar by an awkward movement of his elbow. The superstition was current then—in 1498—when the picture was painted. The probability is that it dated back to the earliest century of the Christian era.

Ingenious Calculator.

A calculater that shows the money values of one country in the terms of several others and applies the values to various weights and measures has been invented by an Englishman.

Wasted Effort.

"That's poor old Professor Shakey. Spent fifty years in perfecting himself in ten different languages. Now he's married he's lucky to get a word in edgeways."—Passing Show.

Overdo the Thing.

"Some of de men dat's allus talkin' 'bout savin' de country," said Uncle Eben, "is too liable to give you de idea dat dey's doin' it foh business or foh pleasure."

Real Modernity.

When they revise the ten commandments we suppose they'll substitute automobile for ox in the interdiction of coveting.—Milwaukee Journal.

The Final Test.

In all the genius of a people the evolution of cooking is one of the strongest merits and surest claims to an immortal place in history.

Only One Straight Road.

The ways that lead to destruction—there are many of them; but there is only one road that leads to life.—Exchange.

Pessimistic View.

"Do you believe it is unlucky to marry on a Friday?" "Why should Friday be an exception?"—Puck.

Worth While Quotation.

There is a great deal in the first impression.—Congreve.

The Real Man

By FRANCIS LYNDE

Illustrations by IRWIN MYERS

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JOHN SMITH HAS THE GOOD FORTUNE TO PLAY HERO TO A VERY PRETTY YOUNG LADY—HE IS OFFERED THE JOB OF FIGHTING ENEMIES OF COL. BLADWIN

Synopsis.—J. Montague Smith, cashier of the Lawrenceville Bank and Trust company, bachelor society leader engaged to marry Verda Richlander, heiress, is wrongfully accused of dishonesty by Watrous Dunham, his employer, and urged to be a scapegoat for the crooked accuser. Smith strikes Dunham, leaves him for dead and flees the state. He turns up a tramp some time later at an irrigation dam construction camp in the Rocky mountains and as John Smith gets a rough job. He soon attracts attention because of his secretive manner and his air of high class. The dam company is in financial straits, and Williams, superintendent, tells Smith his troubles.

CHAPTER V—Continued.

—4—

Smith heard him through, nodding understandingly when the tale was told.

"It's the old story of the big fish swallowing the little one; so old that there is no longer any saving touch of novelty in it," he commented. "I've been wondering if there wasn't something of that kind in your background. And you say you haven't any Belmonts or Morgans or Rockefellers in your company?"

"We have a bunch of rather badly scared-up ranch owners and local people, with Colonel Baldwin in command, and that's all. The colonel is a fighting man, all right, and he can shoot as straight as anybody, when you have shown him what to shoot at. But he is outclassed, like all the rest of us, when it comes to a game of financial freeze-out. And that is what we are up against, I'm afraid."

"There isn't the slightest doubt in the world about that," said the one who had been called in as an expert. "What I can't understand is why some of you didn't size the situation up long ago—before it got into its present desperate shape. You are at the beginning of the end now. They've caught you with an empty treasury, and these stock sales you speak of prove that they have already begun to swallow you by littles. Timanyoni common—I suppose you haven't any preferred—at thirty-nine is an excellent gamble for any group of men who can see their way clear to buying the control. With an eager market for the water—and they can sell the water to you people, even if they don't put their own Escalante project through—the stock can be pushed to par and beyond, as it will be after you folks are all safely frozen out. More than that, they can charge you enough, for the water you've got to have, to finance the Escalante scheme and pay all the bills; and their investment, at the present market, will be only thirty-nine cents in the dollar. It's a neat little play."

Williams was by this time far past remembering that his adviser was a man with a possible alias and presumably a fugitive from justice.

"Can't something be done, Smith? You've had experience in these things; your talk shows it. Have we got to stand still and be shot to pieces?".

"The necessity remains to be demonstrated. But you will be shot to pieces, to a dead moral certainty, if you don't put somebody on deck with the necessary brains, and do it quickly," said Smith with frank bluntness.

"Hold on," protested the engineer. "Every man to his trade. When I said that we had nobody but the neighbors and our friends in the company, I didn't mean to give the impression that they were either dolts or chuckleheads. As a matter of fact, we have a pretty level-headed bunch of men in Timanyoni Ditch—though I'll admit that some of them are nervous enough, just now, to want to get out on almost any terms. What I meant to say was that they don't happen to be up in all the crooks and turnings of the high-finance buccaneers."

"I didn't mean to reflect upon Colonel Baldwin and his friends," rejoined the ex-cashier good-naturedly. "It is nothing especially discrediting to them that they are not up in all the

"Can't Something Be Done, Smith?"

tricks of a trade which is not theirs. The financing of a scheme like this has come to be a business by itself, Mr. Williams, and it is hardly to be expected that a group of inexperienced men could do it successfully."

The construction chief turned abruptly upon his cost-cutter.

"Keeping in mind what you said a few minutes ago about 'back numbers,' would it be climbing over the fence too far for me to ask if your experience has been such as would warrant you in tackling a job of this kind?"

"That is a fair question, and I can answer it straight," said the man under fire. "I've had the experience."

"I thought so. If the colonel should ask you to, would you consider as a possibility the taking of the doctor's job on this sick project of ours?"

"No," was the brief rejoinder.

"Why not?"

Smith looked away out of the one square window in the shack at the busy scene on the dam stagings.

"Because I'm not exactly a born simpleton, Mr. Williams. There are a number of reasons which are purely personal to me, and at least one which cuts ice on your side of the pond. Your financial 'doctor,' as you call him, would have to be trusted absolutely in the handling of the company's money and its negotiable securities. You could, and should, put him under a fairly heavy bond. I'll not go into it any deeper than to say that I can't give a bond."

Williams took his defeat, if it could be called a defeat, without further protest.

"I thought it might not be amiss to talk it over with you," he said. "You say it is impossible, and perhaps it is. But it won't do any harm for you to think it over, and if I were you, I shouldn't burn all the bridges behind me."

Smith went back to his work in the quarry with a troubled mind. The little heart-to-heart talk with Williams had been sharply depressive. It had shown him, as nothing else could, how limited for all the remainder of his life his chances must be. That he would be pursued, that descriptions and photographs of the ex-cashier of the Lawrenceville Bank and Trust company were already circulating from hand to hand among the paid man-catchers, he did not doubt for a moment. While he could remain as a workman unit in an isolated construction camp, there was some little hope that he might be overlooked. But to become the public character of Williams' suggestion in a peopled city was to run to meet his fate.

It is said that the flow of a mighty river may owe its most radical change in direction to the chance thrusting of a twig into the current at some critical instant in the rise or fall of the flood. To the reincarnated Smith, charting his course upon the conviction that his best chance of immunity lay in isolation and a careful avoidance of the peopled towns, came the diverting twig in this wise.

On the second morning following the unofficial talk with Bartley Williams in the iron-sheeted headquarters office at the dam, a delayed consignment of cement, steel and commissary supplies was due at the sidetrack a mile below the camp. Perkins, the timekeeper, called Smith from the quarry and gave him the invoices covering the shipment.

"I guess you'd better go down to the siding and check this stuff in, so that we'll know what we're getting," was his suggestion to the general utility man.

When the crookings of the tote-road let Smith get his first sight of the sidetrack, he saw that the train was already in. A few minutes sufficed for the checking. He sent the unloading gang back to camp with the teams, meaning to walk back himself after he should have seen the car of steel and the two cars of cement kicked in at the upper end of the sidetrack.

While he was waiting for the train to pull up and make the shift, he was commenting idly upon the clumsy layout of the temporary unloading yard, and wondering if Williams were responsible for it. The siding was on the outside of a curve and within a hundred yards of the river bank. There was scanty space for the unloading of material, and a good bit of what there was was taken up by the curving spur which led off from the siding to cross the river on a trestle, and by the wagon road itself, which came down a long hill on the south side of the railroad and made an abrupt turn to cross the main track and the siding fairly in the midst of things.

As the long train pulled up to clear the road crossing, Smith stepped back and stood between the two tracks. A moment later the cut was made, and the forward section of the train went on to set the three loaded cars out at the upper switch, leaving the rear half standing on the main line.

One of the men of the unloading gang, a leather-faced grade shoveler who had helped to build the Nevada Shore Line, had lagged behind the departing wagons to fill and light his pipe.

"Wouldn't that jar you up right good and hard f'r a way to run a railroad," he said to Smith, indicating the wholly deserted standing section of the freight with the burnt match-end. "Them fellies 've all gone off up ahead, a-leavin' this yere hind end without a sign of a man 'r a flag to take keer of it."

Smith was listening only with the outward ear to what the pipe-lighter was saying. Somewhere in the westward distances a thunderous murmur was droning upon the windless air of the June morning. A big gray automobile, with the cut-out open, was topping the side-hill grade, and Smith recognized it at once. It was Colonel Dexter Baldwin's roadster, and it held a single occupant—namely, the young woman who was driving it.

Turning to look up the track, he saw that the three loaded cars had been set out, and the forward section of the train was now backing to make the coupling with the standing half. He hoped that the trainmen had seen the automobile, and that they would not attempt to make the coupling until after the gray car had crossed behind the caboose. But in the same breath he guessed, and guessed rightly, that they were too far around the curve to be able to see the wagon-road approach.

Smith saw the young woman check the speed for the abrupt turn at the bottom of the hill, saw the car take the turn in a skidding slide, heard the renewed roar of the motor as the throttle was opened for a run at the embankment grade. Then the unexpected dropped its bomb. There was a jangling clash and the cars on the main track were set in motion. The trainmen had failed to make their coupling, and the rear half of the train was surging down upon the crossing.

Smith's shout, or the sight of the oncoming train, one of the two, or both, put the finishing touch on the young woman's nerve. There was still time in which to clear the train, but at the critical instant the young woman apparently changed her mind and tried to stop the big car short of the crossing. The effort was unsuccessful. When the stop was made, the front wheels of the roadster were precisely in the middle of the main track, and the motor was killed.

By this time Smith had thrown his coat away and was racing the backing train, with the ex-grade-laborer a poor second a dozen yards to the rear. Having ridden in the roadster, Smith knew that it had no self-starter. "Jump!" he yelled. "Get out of the car!" and then his heart came into his mouth when he saw that she was struggling to free herself and couldn't; that she was entangled in some way behind the low-hung tiller wheel.

Smith was running fairly abreast of the caboose when he made this discovery, and the hundred feet of clearance had shrunk to fifty. In imagination he could already see the gray car overturned and crushed under the wheels of the train. In a flying spurt he gained a few yards on the advancing menace and hurled himself against the front of the stopped roadster. He did not attempt to crank the motor. There was time only for a mighty heave and shove to send the car backing down the slope of the crossing approach; for this and for the quick spring aside to save himself; and the thing was done.

CHAPTER VI.

A Notice to Quit.

Once started and given its push, the gray roadster drifted backward from the railroad crossing and kept on until it came to rest in the sag at the turn in the road. Running to overtake it, Smith found that the young woman was still trying ineffectually to free herself. In releasing the clutch her dress had been caught, and Smith was glad enough to let the extricating of the caught skirt and the cranking of the engine serve for a breath-catching recovery.

When he stepped back to "tune" the spark the young woman had subsided into the mechanician's seat and was retying her veil with fingers that were not any too steady. She was small but well-knit; her hair was a golden brown and there was a good deal of it; her eyes were set well apart, and in the bright morning sunlight they were a slaty gray—of the exact shade of the motor veil she was rearranging. Smith had a sudden conviction that he had seen the wide-set eyes before; also the straight little nose and the half-boyish mouth and chin, though where he had seen them the conviction could give no present hint.

"I sup-pup-suppose I ought to say something appropriate," she was beginning, half breathlessly, while Smith stood at the fender and grinned.

"You don't have to say anything. It's been a long time since I've had a chance to make such a bully grandstand play as this." And then: "You're Colonel Baldwin's daughter, aren't you?"

She nodded, saying:

"How did you know?"

"I know the car. And you have your father's eyes."

She did not seem to take it amiss that he was making her eyes a basis for comparisons. She was her father's only son, as well as his only daughter, and she divided her time pretty evenly in trying to live up to both sets of requirements.

"You have introduced me; wo-won't you introduce yourself?" she said, when a second crash of the shifting freight train spent itself and gave her an opening.

"I'm Smith," he told her; adding: "It's my real name."

Her laugh was an instant easing of tensions.

"Oh, yes; you're Mr. Williams' assistant. I've heard colonel-da—my father, speak of you."

"No," he denied in blunt honesty, "I'm not Williams' assistant; at least, the pay roll doesn't say so. Up at the camp they call me 'the Hobo.'"

The young woman had apparently regained whatever small fraction of self-possession the narrow escape had shocked aside.

"Are they never going to take that miserable train out of the way?" she exclaimed. "I've got to see Mr. Williams, and there isn't a minute to spare. Colonel-da—I mean my father, has gone up to Red Butte, and a little while ago they telephoned over to the ranch from the Brewster office to say that there was going to be some more trouble at the dam."

"You won't find Williams at the camp. He started out early this morning beyond Little creek, and said he wouldn't be back until some time tomorrow. Will you tell me what you're needing?"

"Oh!" she exclaimed, with a little gasp of disappointment, "I've simply got to find Mr. Williams—or somebody! Do you happen to know anything about the lawsuit troubles?"

"I know all about them; Williams has told me."

"Then I'll tell you what Mr. Martin telephoned. He said that three men were going to pretend to relocate a

Time Only for a Mighty Heave.

mining claim in the hills back of the dam, somewhere near the upper end of the reservoir lake-that-is-to-be. They're doing it so that they can get out an injunction, or whatever you call it, and then we'll have to buy them off, as the others have been bought off."

Smith was by this time entirely familiar with the maps and profiles and other records of the ditch company's lands and holdings.

"All the land within the limits of the flood level has been bought and paid for—some of it more than once, hasn't it?" he asked.

"Oh, yes; but that doesn't make any difference. These men will claim that their location was made long ago, and that they are just now getting ready to work it. It's often done in the case of mining claims."

"When is all this going to happen?" he inquired.

"It is already happening," she broke out impatiently. "Mr. Martin said the three men left town a little after daybreak and crossed on the Brewster bridge to go up on the other side of the Timanyoni."

The young woman had taken her place again behind the big tiller wheel and Smith calmly motioned her out of it.

"Take the other seat and let me get in here," he said; and when she had changed over, he swung in behind the wheel and put a foot on the clutch pedal.

"What are you going to do?" she asked.

"I'm going to take you on up to the camp, and then, if you'll lend me this car, I'll go and do what you hoped to persuade Williams to do—run these mining-claim jokers into the tall timber."

"But you can't!" she protested; "you can't do it alone! And, besides, they are on the other side of the river, and you can't get anywhere with the car. You'll have to go all the way back to Brewster to get across the river!"

It was just here that he stole another glance at the very-much-alive little face behind the motor veil; at the firm, round chin and the resolute slaty-gray eyes.

"I suppose I ought to take you to the camp," he said. "But you may go along with me, if you want to—and are not afraid."

She laughed in his face.

Smith shows his real character to Colonel Baldwin's daughter—something of the fierce brute nature that is alive in him. There's a real fight described in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Internal Heat of Planets.

The late Professor Lowell's discovery that Saturn does not rotate as one piece, but has "confocal layers, rotating faster within," suggests that some of the other large planets may have the same structure. As pointed out by Professor Very, the friction of layers of different velocities would generate heat, and thus retard the cooling down of the planets.—Scientific American.

KEEP OFF POLITICS

No Room for Party Squabbling at This Time.

Both Parties Are Supporting the War, but the Responsibility Lies With the Democrats—The Next House.

Why the talk, already beginning, about the complexion of the next house? What could be more in doubt? What depends more on circumstances? What basis exists for reasonable speculation? Over twelve months will lapse before the first nominations are made. Eighteen months will lapse before election day comes. At present the subject is cloudy in the extreme.

Today, politics is largely in the background. The war overshadows everything, and both parties are supporting the war. They will continue to do so. They are voting supplies, and showing every disposition to see the thing through.

But we are not yet in what may be called action—certainly not in our stride. Until we strike that, no causes for sharp divisions are likely to arise. But when we do strike that, should cause for criticism arise, then politics may come to the fore again.

Although both parties are supporting the war, the Democratic party is in full control of the government. The war is beginning under a Democratic administration. The commander in chief of the army and navy is a Democrat. The vice president and the speaker of the house are Democrats. Democrats control the purse, and are shaping war measures.

Naturally, therefore, if success is registered in war matters in the coming twelve or eighteen months, should hostilities continue that long, the Democrats will claim, and be likely to receive, the credit.

On the other hand, if things go wrong in any material measure; if we fail to serve, either in the raising of an army or in the handling of one raised; if we do not respond in every way as our European allies are hoping we may, the blame will be placed on those in control, and there will be plain talk on the subject for effect on the congressional campaigns next year. Then, press censorship or no censorship, discussion will take a wide range, and pens and tongues be busy everywhere.

This is the American way. We all employ it, and we all enjoy it. A radical change, though formally decreed, could not be effected. Free speech and a free press are deeply socketed in our scheme of government, and could not be removed without disaster to the whole structure.

Duty of Congress.

The nation entered upon a program so new and of such vast scope that all calculations about it are necessarily tentative. We must step cautiously, and watch our steps. Peril may lurk equally in lagging or in haste. We shall have to guide by developments; and who in a period of such commotion and confusion everywhere will undertake to forecast developments anywhere?

Congress is at the mercy of the times. It does not know what a day may bring forth. But it does know that the public business of this country is largely in its keeping, and must be attended to promptly in emergencies. And certainly not since the spring of 1861 has such an emergency presented itself as now exists.

President Wilson's Great Task.

"President Wilson will rank in history among the five greatest presidents of this country, in my judgment," said Harry Young, a prominent business man of Marion, O., friend of many presidents, in an interview at Washington. "We must include in this list Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Wilson. I doubt if any of the four preceding Mr. Wilson had greater problems to contend with, not even Washington and Lincoln. I was a great admirer of the late Mr. McKinley and knew him intimately, but his troubles were nothing compared with those of President Wilson. Mr. Cleveland was a great man, but Wilson is greater than all except the four I have named."

Daniels Saves $20,000,000.

By his prompt action the day war was declared Secretary Daniels saved the government $20,000,000. In the purchase of steel for naval construction by negotiation he secured a reduction of prices that amounts to $18,000,000. On the cost of torpedoes, by executive action, the navy department saved over $2,000,000 by fixing a price covering production and a reasonable profit, where the manufacturers' bids were found to be excessive. By agreement with the Council of National Defense the copper interests have offered to supply over 45,000,000 pounds of copper for the army and navy at about half the market price.

Mr. Bryan's Attitude.

It is a genuine pleasure to commend to the general public the patriotic and modest example set by William Jennings Bryan in his offer to serve the government in any military capacity that may seem most useful. He informs the president that he desires to be enrolled as a private, an offer which it may be supposed will not be accepted for the very good reason that he is capable of more important work. Perhaps it will be deemed that his greatest usefulness will be in civil life, but his attitude is the right one

PRISON TERM FOR FOOD BARONS

Amendment to Food Bill Makes Hoarding a Felony.

PENALTY IS THREE YEARS

Attempt In the Senate To Modify Amendment Proves Futile—Poindexter Insists That It Go Through As Offered.

Washington.—Hoarding, storage or destruction of food, fuel or other necessaries of life to limit supply or affect prices would be a felony under an amendment to the government first food bill adopted in the Senate without a recorded vote.

Several senators protested that the privision was too drastic and would prevent legitimate storing to equalize markets, but all efforts to modify it failed. When Senator Fall proposed that the Federal Trade Commission be empowered to decide whether storing is reasonable, Senator Poindexter, author of the amendment, insisted that any such change would weaken the effectiveness of the measure as a weapon against speculators.

Violation of the section would be punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than six months nor more than three years. Holding by farmers or others of the products of land cultivated by them is exempted.

To Popularize Fish.

An amendment which would authorize the Secretary of Commerce to take steps to promote more general use of fish to relieve the food stringency was offered by Senator Fletcher. It would permit the Secretary to catch and market fish. A letter from Secretary Redfield in support of the proposal was read.

Chairman Gore, of the Agriculture Committee, asked that the Lever bill, already passed by the House with the amendments made by the committee, be substituted for the similar measure previously under consideration in the Senate. This was done and will facilitate final enactment.

Cattlemen To Aid.

The second of the food bills, the measure to authorize a food administration and price-fixing, was discussed at an executive session of the House Committee on Agriculture.

Representatives of Southwestern cattle-growing interests called on Herbert C. Hoover and pledged their support to the food bills and to the food administration to be created with Mr. Hoover at its head.

Officers of the Wholesale Grocers' Association also saw Mr. Hoover and promised support for the legislation.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States probably will take a referendum vote of its membership on the food legislation.

VILLA TAKES BORDER TOWN.

He Surprises Carranza Garrison At Ojinaga, Opposite Presidio.

Presidio, Texas.—A Villa force attacked Ojinaga, Mexico, opposite here, surprising the Mexican Government soldiers in the garrison there and causing them to flee to the American side, leaving their arms in Mexico. All women and children at Ojinaga fled across the line into Texas when the attack started.

Customs officials who arrived from Ojinaga said Villa led the attack in person. Many Mexican Government troops surrendered after fighting the attackers in the plaza of the town, the officials said, and Ojinaga now is in possession of the Villa soldiers.

The capture gives Villa a border port of entry to the United States. Villa's main command is reported to be at Polvo, 20 miles east of Presidio

U. S. ENGINEERS IN PARIS.

Eager To Get Away To the Front As Soon As Possible.

Paris.—The United States Commission of Engineers has arrived in Paris. The party consists of Major William Barclay Parsons, Major W. J. Wilgus, W. A. Garrett and Captain A. B. Barber. Immediately on its arrival the commission called on United States Ambassador Sharp, who made arrangements for its reception by the Ministry of War. On their arrival here Major Parsons said he and his colleagues were keenly desirous of getting out where the big guns were roaring, and they would do everything in their power to expedite their business in Paris in order to hasten their departure for the field of action.

MESSAGE SENT TO RUSSIA.

Communication From Wilson Kept Secret For Present.

Washington.—President Wilson has sent a document to the Russian Government outlining the war aims of the United States and, it is understood, dealing with the position of "no annexations, no indemnities," set out by Russian officials. It is not to be published until Ambassador Francis in Petrograd has had opportunity to present it to the Russian Government, and then it will be given out in Washington.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

CENTRE HALL - - PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1917

SMITH & BAILEY . . . . . Proprietors
S. W. SMITH . . . . . Editor
EDWARD E. BAILEY { Local Editor and Business Manager

Entered at the Post Office in Centre Hall as second Class mail matter.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one and one-half dollars per year.

ADVERTISING RATES—Display advertisement of ten or more inches, for three or more insertions, ten cents per inch for each issue. Display advertising occupying less space than ten inches and for less than three insertions, from fifteen to twenty-five cents per inch for each issue, according to composition. Minimum charge seventy-five cents.

Local notices accompanying display advertising five cents per line for each insertion; otherwise, eight cents per line, minimum charge, twenty-five cents.

Legal notices, twenty cents per line for three insertions, and ten cents per line for each additional insertion.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, morning.

Lutheran—Union, morning; Georges Valley, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Reformed—Centre Hall, morning; Tusseyville, afternoon.

Methodist—Sprucetown, morning. Childrens Service; Centre Hall, afternoon; Spring Mills, evening.

United Ev.—Linden Hall, Saturday evening; Tusseyville, Sunday morning; Egg Hill, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening. Rev. C. L. Sanes, presiding elder, will officiate at each service. Holy Communion at Sunday arpointments. Quartely conference at Centre Hall Saturday afternoon.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

JURY COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. C. Ripka, of Centre Hall borough, as a candidate for the nomination of Jury Commissioner on the Democratic ticket, at the Primaries, September 18, 1917.

THE FIFTY DOLLAR BOND.

In issuing Liberty Loan Bonds in a denomination as small as $50 the Secretary of the United States Treasury has put it in the reach of every American citizen to do a real and actual service to his country.

Not all can fight, not all can render personal service in other ways, but those who are denied the privilege of serving their country in person have the privilege of serving her by lending their money to win her victories.

But it is not patriotism alone that urges the buying of Liberty Loan Bonds. Thrift and a wise economy in investing small savings commend these Liberty Loan Bonds to small investors. They are safe, and considering their tax-free quality—free from all federal, state and local taxes (inheritance taxes excepted) and free from any war tax that may hereafter be levied, affording an absolutely net income of 3 1-2 per cent, they constitute an ideal investment for savings.

Nor is there any reason for waiting for a later bond issue in the expectation of a higher rate of interest being obtained, for the law provides that should such bonds be issued later, Liberty Loan Bonds may be changed for them at par.

Children Who Contributed Flowers.

Children who contributed flowers for decorating the soldiers' graves in the local cemetery, on Memorial Day, were as follows:

Byers Ripka, Newton S. Crawford, Ethel Frank, Edna Luse, Grace Miller, Paul Smith, Gertrude Ruble, Margaret Bartholmew, Elizabeth Bartholomew, Robert McClenahan, Philip McClenahan, Bruce Knarr, Marion McClenahan, Grace McClenahan, Miriam Moore, Louise Smith, Mary Pennington, Lillian Pennington, Algie Emery, Catharine Martz, Sarah Zettle, Elizabeth Gross, Frank Gross, Mary Weaver, Bud Coldron, Jack Coldron, Kathryn Glaxner, Oleen Glaxner, Mildred Bitts, Elwood Glen Smith, Sarah Viola Runkle, Isabel Snyder, George Lutz, Alma, James Lutz, Miriam Emerick, Agnes Geary, Annabel Smith, Vivian Foss, Adaline Dinges, William Slick, Anna Garis, Sarah Snyder, Emaline Brungart, Thelma Brungart, Estella Ruble, Hazel Ripka, Florence Zettle, Vianna Zettle, Helen Runkle, Orie Wagner, Ruth Runkle, Bernadine Wagner, Margaret E. Luse, Mary Weber, Nona Wagner, Esther Wagner, Lottie Keller, Esther Martz, Miriam Foss, Herbert Foss, Abbott Foss, John Meyer, Miriam Mitterling, Helen Lucas, Garman Motter.

Tree Talk.

Enough campers and transients visited the State Forests last year to make a city larger than Altoona.

Do you want to add 25 per cent to the life of your fence post? Write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for Farmers' Bulletin No. 744.

Dr. J. T. Rothrock, Pennsylvania's first commissioner of Forestry, says that during his lifetime he has seen one-seventh of the State's area cease to produce wealth. He says of one section: "Wooded, settled, cleared, ruined, since 1725."

Never backfire against a forest fire from the bottom of a mountain. You may burn up some of your own party if you do. Go to the top and work down the hill.

If you are burning resinous wood, such as pine, and your chimney becomes clogged with soot, throw a few pieces of sheet zinc on the fire.

MEMORIAL DAY IN CENTRE HALL.

(Continued from first page)

many can muster—boys and older men—a million of them. Second, the peril growing out of the unsettled conditions in Russia, where German influence and German gold and German falsehood are at work day and night.

The procession then left the cemetery in the same order in which it entered and proceeded to the diamond where short exercises were held for the flag raising. A forty-foot pole had been erected a few days previous to receive the stars and strips. As the children joined in singing The Star Spangled Banner, the veterans slowly drew Old Glory to the top of the staff. Rev. F. H. Foss then delivered a short address on the colors which every American cherishes so dearly particularly at this time.

SERVICES AT OTHER POINTS.

Equally interesting services were held at Tusseyville and Sprucetown, and the attendance at both places was remarkably large and enthusiastically entered into by those present regardless of age.

The decorating of the graves in the cemeteries on Zion Hill and Tusseyville was performed by the children, accompanying whom were several veterans of the Civil War, and representatives of the P. O. S. of A. After the ceremonies on the hill, which were under the direction of D. C. Rossman, a line of march was formed to the Tusseyville cemetery. After the decorating at the cemetery there was singing of patriotic songs and a thoroughly patriotic address by Rev. D. S. Kurtz and prayer by Rev. F. H. Foss. It was the first Memorial services held at these points in a number of years, but it will not be the last judgding from the spirit exhibited by the local residents.

At Sprucetown Marcellus A. Sankey had the program in charge. The attendance there was large and fully up to former established record for enthusiastic services on these occasions. The decorating was performed similarly as at Tusseyville. There was singing and recitation by a little daughter of William Sweeney, and prayer by Rev. W. H. Williams. After this all assembled in the church, where there was more music, and then came the address by Prof. Hughes. His address was well received and frequently applauded.

Jacobs—Robertson.

Announcement of the marriage of Guy Watson Jacobs and Miss Fan Earl Robertson reached relatives and friends of the groom in this place the early part of the week. The wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride in San Antonio, Texas, Friday, June 1st. The happy young couple are now on their honeymoon journey, visiting points in the east, including New York City, York, Pa., and are expected to arrive in Cantre Hall on Saturday to spend a short time with the groom's mother, Mrs. Lizzie Jacobs.

The announcement declares that they will be at home after June 10th at 622 North 5th Street, Steubenville, Ohio.

Mr. Jacobs is a "Penn State" graduate, class 1910, and it was while employed with the York Manufacturing Company as erecting engineer of ice plants in the sunny South that he met Miss Robertson, an accomplished young school teacher. Their friendship, in due time, ripened into love, culminating in the happy event which occurred on Friday.

The groom is now manager of the Steubenville Ice Company and is steadily forging to the top of the ladder of success. He is one of the most popular young men who ever left this, his home, town, and the writer joins his many friends in extending congratulations and wishing him and his bride an abundance of happiness and prosperity.

Frazier-Zong

Howard F. Frazier, of Bellefonte, and Miss Leah C. Zong, of Linden Hall, were married on Saturday morning at the local Evangelical parsonage by Rev. F. H. Foss.

Linden Hall

Earl Motz has enlisted in the engineering corps and gone to Fort Slocum.

Samuel Blazer of Lewistown, spent the latter part of last week with his brother, Clarence Blazer.

G. M. Hall and family, of Huntingdon, accompanied by a party of friends, spent Sunday at Linden Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Frazier returned Monday evening from their wedding trip and were given a rousing welcome by the calithumpians. The bride was formerly Miss Leah Zong.

At a recent meeting of the school board, of Harris township, the teachers were elected for the ensuing year: Miss Margaretta Goheen, principal of the township high school; Miss Ruth Smith, assistant principal; Miss Rosalie McCormac, grammer; Miss Guthrie, primary; Authur Burwell, Shingletown; John Patterson, Walnut Grove; Prof. G. W. Johnsonbaugh, Linden Hall. All of the teachers are college or normal school graduates except two.

Better Sanitation Needed In Rural Schools.

In the interests of efficiency and health there is increasing necessity for the application of scientific medical and sanitary knowledge to the administration of the public schools, in the opinion of the Public Health Service.

In general, the faults observed in rural schools, the annual report of the Service declares, are due to a lack of skilled advice, especially in regard to the location, construction and equipment of school buildings and disregard of sanitary principles governing water supplies, the disposal of sewage, ventilation, temperature, illumination, and the arrangement of school desks and blackboards. During the past fiscal year surveys have been made in rural districts of several states and many thousand school children have been examined. These examinations have included thorough testing of the eyes by competent oculists, tests of mental capacity, and the effect of sanitary environment on school progress, as well as inspections for the customary physical defects.

The conclusion is reached that there is great need for improvement in rural schools and that communities themselves will benefit if conditions are bettered, the schools serving as object lessons for surrounding sections. Conditions in country districts have been found below those in the cities and it is apparent that organized health work has largely been confined to the latter. Considered from a sanitary standpoint alone the Public Health Service is in favor of the consolidation of rural schools, since it must eventually result in the providing of better buildings and the organization of systems of efficient sanitary inspections.

Hard Earned Wages.

An artist who was employed to renovate and retouch the great oil paintings in an old church in Belgium, rendered a bill of $67.30 for his services. The church wardens, however, required an itemized bill, and the following was duly presented, audited and paid:

For correcting the Ten Commandments	$5.13
For renewing Heaven and adjusting stars	7.14
For touching up Purgatory and restoring lost souls	3.06
For brightening up the flames of Hell, putting new tail on the devil, and doing odd jobs for the damned	7.17
For putting new stone in David's sling, enlarging head of Goliath	6.13
For mending shirt of Prodigal Son and cleaning his ear	3.36
For embellishing Pontius Pilate and putting new ribbon on his bonnet	3.02
For putting new tail and comb on St. Peter's rooster	2.30
For re-pluming and re-gilding left wing of the Guardian Angel	5.18
For washing the servant of High Priest and putting carmine on his cheek	5.02
For taking the spots off the son of Topias	10.30
For putting earrings in Sarah's ears	5.98
For decorating Noah's Ark and new head on Shem	4.31
Total	$67.30

New Shoes for Uncle Sam.

Contracts for 3,450,000 pairs of shoes for the army and navy were awarded on Saturday through defense council. Delivery is to be completed within eight months, and the average price per pair will be $4.85. The contracts, awarded on competitive bids, were distributed among twenty-seven firms.

The army will get 2,600,000 pairs of the shoes and the navy 850,000. The contracts represent the largest shoe purchase ever made by the government, their total value reaching nearly $17,000,000.

Coat suits, coats, dresses, separate coats and skirts, made over your own individual measurements. Your own cloth or cloth furnished.—Ladies' Toggery Shop, Bellefonte, Pa. Bell 'phone 224 M. tf

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

People take the performance of the car for granted because Dodge Brothers build it.

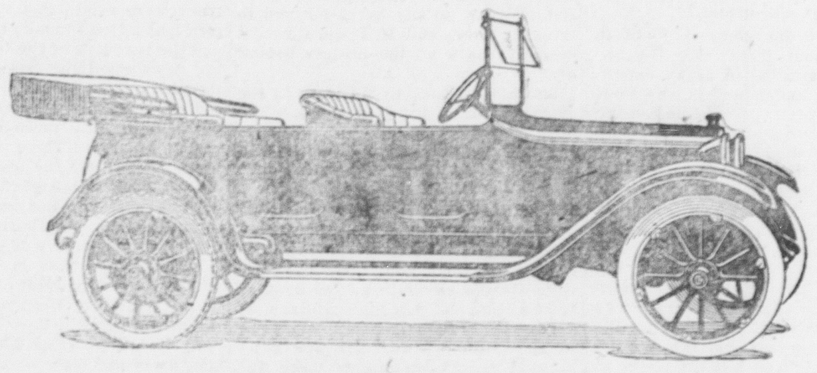
They expect more from Dodge Brothers because they believe in them.

And of course they get more because they expect more.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low.
The tire mileage is unusually high.

Touring Car or Roadster, $835; Winter Touring Car or Roadster, $1000; Sedan or Coupe, $1265
(All prices f. o. b. Detroit)



SNYDER'S GARAGE

121-123 Burrows St. STATE COLLEGE, PA.

Bell Phone 200

THE MARKETS.

GRAIN

Corrected weekly by Bradford & Son.

Wheat (new)	No quotation given
Corn	1 50
Oats	70
Barley	1.60
Rye	1.10

PRODUCE AT STORES

Butter	29
Eggs	29

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT

IN RE Assigned Estates of Erwin E. Zettle, John D. Lucas, and Zettle & Lucas. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of Erwin E Zettle, John D. Lucas, and Zettle & Lucas, that the undersign d has been appointed assignee of the above stated several estates; that a meeting of all the creditors will be held on Tuesday, June 12th, at ten A. M. at the office of the undersigned, in the building of the Penns Valley Banking, Centre Hall, Pa., for the purpose of electing an additional assignee or assignees if the creditors deem the same to be necessary.

CYRUS BRUNGART, Assignee.

FOR SALE—Half dozen window sash, complete with lights, will be sold cheap—inquire of MRS MARGARET THOMAS, Centre Hall Pa.

CHESTNUT SHINGLES FOR SALE.—I have on hand a fine lot of chestnut shingles which will be sold reasonably. Order early.—O. M. LONGBERGER, Pleasant Gap, Pa.

Fire on Friday night destroyed seven buildings in the business district of Shamokin, causing a loss estimated at $40,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

WHAT SHALL I DO?

with my money to keep it safe? is a question with people who keep their money at home, and as a temptation to thieves or burglars.

Why not deposit it in a good, safe bank where it will draw 3 per cent. interest and be safe at the same time. You can do this now by putting it in the Farmers National Bank, Millheim.

Call to see us. We are always glad to see you.

The Farmers National Bank

Millheim, Pa.

$3.25 Round Trip

Special Sunday Excursion

NIAGARA FALLS

The SCENIC WONDER OF THE WORLD

SUNDAY, JUNE 24

THE TRIP OF A LIFETIME

SEE the world-famous Niagara, the American and Horseshoe Falls, the rapids above, the whirlpool below; the Three Sister Islands, Goat Island, Luna Island, Prospect Park, on the American side, and Victoria Park on the Canadian side, both free to the public; with a chance to take a ride on "The Great Gorge Route" or across the border to a Foreign Land.

$3.00 Round Trip

BUFFALO

The Gateway to the Great Lakes

SPECIAL THROUGH TRAIN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS, LEAVES

	Saturday, June 23		Saturday, June 23		Saturday, June 23		
Lewisburg	9 00	P. M.	Rising Springs	10 27	P. M.	Milesburg	11 50 P. M.
Vicksburg	9 10	"	CENTRE HALL	10 43	"	Curtin	11 56 "
Mifflinburg	9 18	"	Linden Hall	10 52	"	Sunday, June 24	
Milmont	9 28	"	Oak Hall	10 59	"	Howard	12 06 A. M.
Glen Iron	9 35	"	Lemont	11 05	"	Beech Creek	12 16 "
Coburn	10 12	"	Bellefonte	11 40	"	Mill Hall	12 26 "

Arrive Buffalo	6 55	A. M.
Arrive Niagara Falls, New York Cen. Lines	8 00	A. M.
RETURNING LEAVES		
Niagara Falls, New York Cent. Lines	4 55	P. M.
Buffalo	6 00	P. M.

TICKETS ON SALE BEGINNING JUNE 22

PENNSYLVANIA :: RAILROAD

LOCALS.

The first day of summer is only two weeks distant.

Corn is making splendid progress under present conditions.

W. C. T. U. meeting at the home of Mrs. Daniel Daup, Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Rossman spent a few days last week with friends in State College.

Kerlin & Son recently purchased H. C. Shirk's Ford car and had it remodeled into a truck.

Misses Hazel Emery and Verna Rowe are visiting Miss Ruth Smith at the Bloomsburg State Normal School.

The local Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F. installed officers on Tuesday evening, Mrs. Ewing being the installing officer.

Newton E. Emerick, who is employed at Burnham, spent a few days days beginning of the week with his family in this place.

The Rowe home, at the foot of Nittany Mountain, is being repainted by F. M. Ackerman. The color is apple green with white trimmings.

Burgess B. H. Arney is having his dwelling house repainted, the work being done by John Luse and Mr. Carter, the latter from Penn Hall.

All Class A Grammar grade scholars are hereby notified that they have been promoted to the High school, first year.—W. O. Heckman, principal.

Rev. R. R. Jones and Prof. C. R. Neff are attending the sessions of West Susquehanna Classis of the Reformed church which is being held in Millheim this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goodhart, of Altoona, spent a few days beginning of the week with the former's mother, Mrs. Mary Goodhart, who continues to improve in health.

Dr. J. R. G. Allison, Lloyd Stover and William Swarm, all of Millheim, attended a regular meeting of the Old Fort Lodge, F. & A. M., in Centre Hall, on Monday evening.

Preparations are under way for a larger and better Grange Encampment and Fair, at Centre Hall, in September. It is not too early for the exhibitors to keep the event in mind.

Do all you can to encourage a safe and particularly sane "Fourth" this year. It is no time for mak the eagle -scream-and-fire cracker stuff, but as a noted speaker said, time for deep and serious thought.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Krape, daughter Florence and Mrs. Kate Saunders, motored to Farmers Mills and Millheim on Memorial Day, being accompanied to the latter place by Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Bartges.

Mrs. W. R. Winegardner, of Milroy, who has been ill for the past week or more at the home of her mother, Mrs. Mary Goodhart, in this place, is improving. Mr. Winegardner spent a few days the latter part of last week with his wife.

Messrs. Mifflin Moyer and S. L. Gephart were among the Reporter's callers Monday, having come to Centre Hall to attend a regular meeting of the Masonic order. The former is one of the Miles township's progressive farmers, and the latter a Reedsburg merchant.

Rev. G. W. Kern, of Williamsport, accompanied his sister-in-law, Mrs. D. L. Kerr, from Williamsport to Centre Hall the latter part of last week and remaining here for a few days. Rev Kern, when a young man, was a resident of this town and from here went to prepare for the ministry. Later he was the first pastor of the Evangelical charge to be returned for four years.

Coop & Lent's circus attracted a large number from this side to Bellefonte, on Saturday. Those who went only for the parade, which was scheduled to appear at 10:30 o'clock, and had to stand around in the hot sun until it finally showed up at 12 o'clock, were hardly repaid for their time. The parade lacked in big features, as did the show under the big top. All Centre county appeared to be "circus hungry" and the result was that an extra section of seats had to be erected to accommodate the crowd.

Wants Couch for Policeman.

Council has reinstated William E. Hockenbrecht, a policeman, in spite of a recommendation of Burgess Keiser that he be discharged, the burgess declaring the officer loafed in city hall instead of patrolling his beat, which Hockenbrecht admitted.

After his reinstatement the burgess recommended that the borough buy Hockenbrecht a couch for use while on duty.—Sunbury (Pa.) Dispatch; Philadelphia Record.

Gets Along Without Bananas.

Since Italy's entrance into the war the commonest of fruits, the banana, has disappeared. In a recent trip, including five of the most important cities in Germany, I was unable to procure a single specimen of the fruit.—From "Is Germany Hungry?" in the Saturday Evening Post.

Poodle Dog Trees Bobcat.

A .22-caliber poodle dog treed a 45-centimeter bobcat near the tankhouse of the city waterworks in Parley's canyon and kept him in a state of siege on the top of a telephone pole until the feline was shot by Louis Shricker, caretaker at the tankhouse, according to the Salt Lake Tribune.

BOALSBURG.

Mrs. Obrien, of Pine Grove, visited at the home of Dr. L. E. Kidder.

Mrs. George Keller, of State College, spent several days with relatives here.

Mr. John Stover, of Pleasant Gap, is visiting his son, William, here.

Mrs. Shugarts, of Altoona, is visiting her son George.

Paul Rupp, of Pitcairn, returned to his home here last week.

Miss Ada Keene spent several days last week at Millheim.

John Stover, of Altoona, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stover.

Mrs. Ella Gingerich and daughter Marie are visiting the former's sister, Mrs. J. D. Mayes, at Milton.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Stamm and the former's mother, of Lewisburg, spent several days last week with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tinsley and daughter, of Altoona, spent a week with Mrs. Linsley's aunt, Mrs. Wm. Patterson.

Mrs. George Fisher and sons, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Zechman and son, G. E. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Wm Meyer, Mrs. Fred Reitz and daughter, spent Saturday in Bellefonte.

Mr. and Mrs. C. U. Wieland, of Mt. Union, came to Boalsburg on Saturday and returned home on Sunday. On their return home they were accompanied by Miss Hester Lonberger, who will remain with them a few weeks.

Among the people who spent Decoration Day here were; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and daughter, of Pittsburg, at the hotel; Misses Margaret and Mary Kathryn Hoy, of State College, at the R. B. Harrison home; Edward Hunter, at the Mrs. Emma Stuart home; Andrew Kreamer at the Mrs. Maude Williams home; John Dale and family, of State College, at the Miss Lillie Dale home; Mrs. John Fisher and grandson, of Bellefonte, at the George Kaup home; Mr. and Mrs. Adam Zeigler, of State College, at the Charles Corl home; and J. D. Mayes, of Milton, at the M. Segner home.

Mrs. Rebecca Kreamer and daughter, Mrs. Sarah Hunter, of Newton Hamilton, accompanied by Mrs. Hunter's grandaughter, Miss Marguerite Cox of Altoona, spent several days with relatives and friends here. These ladies were former residents of Boalsburg. Mrs. Rebecca Kreamer will be ninety one years old in July and is a very energetic lady for her age. She was able to go around Boalsburg her self. During the last winter she pieced seven quilts besides doing other sewing. Mr. Keller, of Mifflintown, visited his son, J. W. Keller, recently.

Spring Mills.

Miss Ella Cummings, of Sunbury, spent a few days with friends in this place.

Mrs. Clyde Boyer, of Lock Haven, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lee, Sr., for a short time.

Ralph Bartges, who is employed in the railroad station at Newberry, spent Sunday with his father, Ivy Bartges.

Miss Lottie Snyder, of Union county, was a Sunday visitor with relatives.

Miles Johnson, mother and sister, and other friends, of Union county, spent Sunday with the Johnson family.

William Musser, wife and little daughter, of Altoona, were visitors at the R. D. Musser home from Wednesday until Monday.

Quite a number of our people took in the show at Bellefonte on Saturday. Among them were Andrew Rote and wife, John Myers and family, and others.

The Children Service held by the Lutheran S. S. was excellent. The children were well drilled and did credit to their teachers. The house was crowded and every one enjoyed the exercises.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rossman, of Philadelphia, were guests at the H. F. Rossman home from Friday until Monday. Ray Rossman, of Burnham, spent a few days at home also.

Rev. J. A. Bright, of Topeka, Kansas, visited his sister, Mrs. William Bitner, and spoke to the I. O. O. F. in the Evangelical church. His address was very interesting to the members of that order.

Spring Mills has a war hero. Milvin Shunk, only son of Jerry Shunk, came home the night before Decoration, his parents thought, to spend the holiday at home. He left again in the morning telling his mother he had secured a good position at Lewistown. The next word they had from him he had enlisted and was on his way to Ohio to a training camp. He feared his parents' opposition and took that way to spare his mother a heartbreaking farewell. He is but a lad of not yet nineteen.

Memorial Day was observed in a fitting manner and more interest was taken than in former years. The P. O. S. of A. had charge of the arrangements. That order met at the Grange Hall at nine o'clock, and accompanied by the veterans proceeded to the Union cemetery at Farmers Mills where they decorated the soldiers' graves, being assisted by the citizens and Sunday-school of that place. The address was given by Rev. R. R. Jones. At 2 o'clock the delegation visited the Holy Cross cemetery in Georges Valley. The address at this place was delivered by Rev. L. A. Miller. At 6 o'clock the members of the various Sunday-schools, citizens, soldiers, and different orders met at the Grange hall and from there proceeded to the Presbyterian cemetery. After decorating the several soldiers' graves they entered the church. Eight girls executed a pantomime while Miss Gertrude Musser sang The Star Spangled Banner, after which Prof. Stapleton addressed the crowd with an eloquent oration, pleasing all who heard it.

Aaronsburg.

The P. O. S. A. realized $66.00 at their festival.

About thirty people from this place attended the circus at Bellefonte on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Stover, Mr. and Mrs. James Roushe motored to Madisonburg on Sunday.

Mrs. John Keller is spending some time with her brother-in-law, Clayton Musser, near Centre Hall.

J. H. Detwiler autoed from Centre Hall one day this week and returned home with his father who will spend several weeks with his son.

Miss Marion Stover, who is employed at Harrisburg, is spending a short vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Stover.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Orwig are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby daughter, born on June 1st and named Madaline Grace.

Rev. Geesey took Rev. John A. Bright and brother, C. G. Bright, to Spring Mills on Sunday, at which place Rev. Bright delivered a lecture.

Mr. and Mrs. Zina Stahm, of Mifflinburg, spent, Friday with the latter's aged mother, Mrs. Amanda Hains, and other relatives.

J. F. Krape returned home from Philadelphia, on Saturday, where he had gone to receive treatment in a hospital. His condition is much improved.

Mrs. M. D. Geesey, who was taken to a hospital in Philadelphia a few weeks ago, has improved sufficiently to return home, and some time this week, Rev. Geesey will leave for the city to accompany her home.

The flag raising on Memorial Day was attended by several hundred people. Prof. Zeigler delivered a most inspiring address which was appreciated by all.

Rev. J. A. Bright, of Topeka, Kansas, preached a very able sermon in the Lutheran church on Sunday evening. This being Rev. Bright's former home, he was heartily greeted on all sides by his friends.

Friday morning Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gulswite motored to Linden Hall where the party was increased by the addition of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Brown, and the trip continued to Franklin where they will spend a week or more

Presented Flag.

Col. Henry W. Shoemaker has presented Trinity Episcopal church of Jersey Shore, with a handsome silk United States flag. It is hand embroidered and will be used in the church on Sunday in the procession.

Brings results—a Reporter adv.

CYRUS BRUNGART
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Special attention given to collecting. Legal writings of all classes, including deeds, mortgages agreements, etc.; marriage licenses and hunter's licenses secured, and all matters pertaining to the office attended to promptly. oct8.1916 pd

OILS & GASOLINE
I receive carload shipments and can supply you at all times at lowest prices.
Bring your barrels and drums and try my oils and gasoline.
William McClenahen
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTOR
CENTRE HALL, PA.

New Spring & Light Weight Goods for Suits and Dresses
White Goods
Sheeting
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Shirtings
Dress Gingham
Lancaster Apron Gingham
Percales and Linens
Ready-made Underwear
Gauze
Nainsook
Long Cloth and Muslin
Ready-made Aprons
Old-Fashioned Calico for Quilts
SUNBURY BREAD EVERY DAY
Store closes every Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock.
H. F. Rossman
SPRING MILLS, PA.

English Soldier Somewhat Irreverent In Describing Alleged Occurrence at Mons.

W. B. Trites, the novelist, said on his return from the war:

"On the surface it appears that England in this war is showing more respect than France for religion. Thus, in France, a preacher got three months recently for preaching that the French losses and defeats were God's punishment for France's wickedness; but in England the papers are full of reverent discussion of the Mons angel legend—the legend of the white band of angels that protected the English troops in their great retreat.

"Now these things don't prove France less religious than England. They only prove her less foolish. For the Mons angels' yarn and the French preacher's vaporings have nothing to do with religion. They concern human stupidity. And England has always been friendlier to human stupidity than France.

"I met one Englishman, a Tommy, who treated that Mons angel business right.

"'And did you really see the angels?' I asked him in a Calais estaminet.

"'Sure, sir,' he said, with a wink.

"'But were you near them?'

"'Near 'em, sir?' he said. 'Why, me and a pal o' mine was so near 'em that my pal spotted an aunt o' his among 'em.'"

As the Years Roll On.

You remarked fatuously the other day, "I'm just as young as I ever was."

Oh, no, you're not! If young people weren't too polite, they'd soon undeceive you. You have been so busy leading a successful life that you have forgotten to notice that your successful life has been led. Youth is flouting you every day. Youth is through with you. You appeal to it for recognition, and it laughs at you.

You still young? You? No, indeed! Look at real youth pursuing its fantastic preferences; at Reginald Warneford, engaging a Zeppelin single handed, in regions near the sun; at Otto von Weddigen leaving his bride to carry on a desperate warfare under seas.

Do you honestly sympathize with them?—Atlantic Monthly.

Pineapple Cures Hiccups.

One of the thousands of suggestions of cures which have flooded in upon George Senft of Spring Grove, whose strength had for weeks been wearing away under the strain of continual hiccups, appears to have cured him.

Senft was about to submit to an operation when a letter came from a Baltimore sympathizer, suggesting that he take four tablespoonfuls of pineapple juice.

He tried it and to his delight and amazement the hiccuping stopped. —York (Pa.) Dispatch to Philadelphia Press.

Made Good Use of Long Life.

William Wallace Spence of Baltimore, who died recently at the age of one hundred years and thirteen days, is said to have determined early in life that he would live to be a centenarian. He was a man of wonderful determination, and will power no doubt helped him to realize his ambition in this respect. In other ways also Mr. Spence was a notable man. He came to America with $100, but amassed a large fortune and spent it for the public good.

Spring is here with all its Glories

The Nation's cry is to be prepared for the world crisis. We are prepared and supplied to take care of you in full. Now is your time to fulfill your needs for the coming seasons—spring and summer. We will take care of you.

We have a complete line and good assortment of everything needed in dress for man, woman or child at ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

All we ask is a chance to show you our line and you will be assured of the fact; come in and convince yourself

For Women: The Greatest and Best Line of COATS, SUITS & DRESSES

The colors of the newest dresses are gold, magneta, charteuse, silver, applegreen, blue, etc. All kinds of materials: Silks, Linen, Voiles, etc. Anything in the SKIRT LINE you may ask for, all colors, materials, etc. NEW COATS, just received. A full assortment in Navy Blue and Black.

SHOES at the OLD PRICE
—NO CHANGE

We can outfit the men at the old price with the original dye piece goods. The most beautiful line ever.
Get your season's supply at—

KESSLER'S
DEPARTMENT STORE
MILLHEIM

"Those Pesky Punctures Picked My Pockets"

HOW much money have you spent—how much worry, annoyance and loss of time have you suffered—from punctures and "blowouts"? What would you give to be absolutely *free* from these costly and disagreeable incidents of motoring?

We can show you a way to do it—equip your car with ESSENKAY, the *real* substitute for air in automobile tires and never again will a "flat tire" have any terrors for you.

Essenkay ENDS TIRE TROUBLE

No More Punctures or "Blowouts"

ESSENKAY Tire Filler is no experiment. It is a demonstrated positive success it prevents punctures and "blowouts," doubles tire mileage, cuts tire cost in half; rides like air over smooth surfaces and easier than air over rough roads; does away with the expense and added weight of extra tires, tubes, rims, etc.

We are the exclusive agents for ESSENKAY. We install it in your car, and give you a careful, continuous, personal service that insures you absolute freedom from tire troubles.

Come in Today—Don't Delay!

D. S. ISHLER, Agent, Centre Hall, Pa.

TUESDAY

HOW the old range does love to heat things up, especially when it's sizzling hot outside! Then, there's always the coal or wood to carry, always that constant raking and poking, pulling this and pushing that, to keep the fire going.

But the ironing must be *done*. There's no other way to do it, is there? No, not unless you have a New *Perfection* Oil Cook Stove in your kitchen.

NEW PERFECTION
OIL COOK-STOVES

have made thousands of women happy—freed them from the ironing day and the *everyday* drudgery and overwork *you* have now.

A *Perfection* will heat the irons on Tuesdays. And it's always ready to bake, fry, boil or roast at the strike of a match. You'll be particularly interested in the separate oven and the fireless cooker. Your dealer will explain about them. Ask him.

THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh

One of the many good points about a *Perfection* is that it burns the most economical fuel—kerosene. And the best kerosene is Rayolight. It's so highly refined that it burns without smoking, sputtering, smelling or charring the wicks. Look for this sign:

PLANNING FOR A BIENNIAL BUDGET

Decision Between Economy Chief and Commission Will Rest With Conferees

SALIENT FEATURES OF BILL

Original Measure Specified Besides the Salary of the Head of the Body, a Clark at $1800 and Two Other Clerks at $12.00.

—Harrisburg.

The Senate refused to concur in the House amendments to the Snyder bill to create an Economy, Efficiency and Budget Commission, and the bill will be thrown into a conference committee. If the committee can agree on the salient features of the bill, the State for the first time in its history will have a biennial budget instead of the present slipshod method of raising and appropriating moneys.

Auditor General Charles A. Snyder introduced the bill when he was still in the Senate. As originally introduced it provided for the creation, in the Auditor General's office, of a Bureau of Economy and Efficiency, which was to be under the direction of a chief, to be appointed by the Auditor General and receive a salary of $5,000.

In the House the bill was amended so that the "bureau" would become a "commission" and its membership comprise the Governor, Auditor General, Attorney General, State Treasurer and the chairman of the Appropriation Committees of the Senate and House for the 1917 session. The atter feature was the main cause of the Senate's refusal to concur in the House amendments.

Instead of the "chief" specified in the original measure, the commission and not the Auditor General was to appoint a secretary in the same manner that the present Economy and Efficiency Commission selects its secretary. No salaries are specified. The original bill of the body, besides the salary of the head of the body, a clerk at $1800 and two other clerks at $1200.

The Governor signed the Senate bill providing that each applicant for State medical license must have completed not less than one year as an interne in an approved hospital, providing for field service and military medicine requirements and clarifying clauses relative to revocation of licenses.

Other bills approved were:

House bill appropriating $6,000 for a deficiency in the Department of Agriculture.

Providing for an additional deputy prothonotary in Philadelphia.

Providing that counties may make Memorial Day appropriations to organganizations in places where there was formerly a post of the G. A. R.

Authorizing suits against the State by R. B. Taylor, Bellefonte; F. E. Windsor, Warren; E. A. Woods, Edgeworth; W. R. Shellenburger, Athens; J. R. Group, Butler county, and Mildred J. Barclay, Pittsburgh. (The latter for damages for death of her husband alleged to have been killed on a State highway.)

For County Pesthouses.

Authorizing counties to construct and maintain contagious disease hospitals; State Department to approve plans.

Authorizing Quarter Sessions Courts to commit care of burial grounds to township supervisors, and requiring townships to pay expenses.

Authorizing boroughs and townships to contract with counties for aid for highway construction.

Extending right to hold realty in Pennsylvania to companies from other States engaged in manufacturing tobacco, rubber and coal briquettes.

Fixing salaries of county poor directors as follows: Counties between 150,000 and 325,000 population, $1,500; between 325,000 and 500,000, $2,000, and over 500,000, $2,500.

House bill requiring drivers of motor vehicles who injure any person to return and give assistance, under penalty of fine of not over $500, or not over one year in prison.

To Insure Against Siege.

House bill authorizing fire insurance companies to "make insurance against loss or damage caused by bombardment, invasion, insurrection, riot, civil war or commotion and military or usurped power."

House bill forbidding intoxicated persons to drive, lead or handle horses or vehicles on public highways.

Senate bill regulating packing of apples, requiring marking and grading and providing that exposed surface of packed apples "shall fairly represent the average of the apples in the package."

Granges for Road Tax.

More than 200 farmers and their wives, at the Pomona Grange, of Chester and Delaware counties, in Concordville, disapproved the proposition to reopen the bond issue for $50,000,000 for road purposes, which was defeated a few years ago by the Grangers, but indorsed the proposed Woodward bill, which provides for $7,000,000 by taxation.

The Grangers also demanded immediate action by Governor Brumbaugh upon the report of the Tri-State Milk Commission on the milk situation.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

The Hazleton Chamber of Commerce has been asked by the authorities at Washington to aid in food preparedness by backing a plan to raise 25,000 Mexican goats on the mountains around the city. It is claimed that the animals give three pints of milk a day, are prolific and their meat is palatable.

Artie Atherton Noll, the human skelton with Barnum & Bailey's circus and 17 other showmen, enrolled for military duty with Sheriff John P. Kilgore when the circus was in Greensburg. Noll weighs but 38 pounds, and is five feet, six inches tall.

Speculation is rife as to whether Fort Niagara will be used for the training of the second class of candidates from Pennsylvania for commissions in the new army, at the conclusion of the present camp. There is a belief that sites in more southerly sections of the country will be used.

Joseph Furry, 30, married, killed himself on the porch of his home at Eldorado, a suburb of Altoona. After a week's absence from home he returned, and, finding the door locked, put a bullet through his head.

Altoona Railroad Y. M. C. A. will admit non-railroaders.

Rates have been raised by Perry county physicians on account of the high cost of living.

Perry County Public Safety unit organized with James M. Barnett, New Bloomfield, president.

Colonel Richard Coulter, Greensburg, has been appointed colonel of the Tenth Regiment, the third time.

On account of the increased cost of living, Bishop Garvey of the Altoona diocese, has raised the rectors from $1000 a year to $1200.

A stretch of territory between Slabtown and Treschow trolley station is settling as a result of subsidences in Yorktown colliery.

The Parker graphite mines, near Kinberton, have been sold and will be started with a full force.

Mrs. Emma Ehert, aged 79, died at South Bethlehem as the funeral of her twin sister, Mrs. Matilda Hillflicker, was occurring. Grief over the death of Mrs. Hillflicker is given as the direct cause.

Several Norristown parents were fined for not sending children to school.

Miss Emily Levan was the first Reading woman to volunteer her services as a draft registrar.

During the month 17 rabbits have been killed after nightfall on the Hollidaysburg and Tyrone lines of the Logan Valley Railway. This occurs because the bunnies run about to feed at night and, blinded by the headlights on the cars, are run down.

The effort to propagate the Mongolian pheasant in Plum township, Venango county, is a disappointment. A flock of 14 birds were sent there but through poachers, native enemies or weather conditions they seem to have all disappeared with the exception of one.

A tract of 374 acres, including what is known as East Souderton, has been annexed to Souderton.

Red Cross organization for Cumberland county was, completed when prominent residents of Shippensburg met and agreed to found a chapter.

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company has discharged night watchmen who were either asleep or off their posts when 16 collieries in the Hazleton district were visited at night by main officials.

Owing to the increased cost of maintaining their rectories, the several hundred rectors of the churches of the Altoona Catholic Diocese will be paid $1200 a year in salary, instead of $1000, as in the past. Announcement of the increase has been made by Bishop E. A. Garvey, of the Altoona Diocese.

Edward Wilson and William J. McGarry, agents of the State Public Charities Board, conferred with prison inspectors at Reading regarding the use of prison labor for planting potatoes. Later they issued a statement stating that the Board may use prisoners for farm work and that "this is not a time for splitting hairs and quibbling."

Professor W. H. Tomhave, State College, makes a strong plea for an increase in Pennsylvania's sheep raising industry. A million and a half additional sheep distributed ir small herds within the next five years was his slogan. He declared the State Agriculture Department and Philadelphia Textile Board will bring 500,000 additional ewes into Pennsylvania in five years and urged farmers to cooperate.

Governor Brumburgh issued a proclamation setting forth that the national law requires all within the draft age called by the President to register. The Governor says that exemptions are a matter of national regulation.

More beef, mutton and pork was the demand hurled at the farmers attending the annual State Agricultural Institute at Du Bois by experts. J. Aldus Herr, Lancaster, urged utilization of some of the thousands of the State's mountainous acres for beef grazing purposes.

The ancient Wagon Inn, at Centre Square, was sold by Sheriff Nagle at a sale held in the Court house at Norristown for $8000 to A. S. Swartz, attorney. It was seized as property of Charles Spaeth to satisfy a debt of more than $8000, due the Norristown Trust Company.

WOMEN TURN TO ONE-PIECE GOWN

Adopt It Chiefly Because of Growing Aversion to Marked Waistline.

FINALLY ADOPT FRENCH IDEA

Americans, After Years of Opposition, Decide That Feminine as Well as Masculine Shirtsleeves Should Be Hidden.

New York.—There is no doubt that the increasing popularity of woolen jersey has solved several problems of importance for many women. It has been difficult to find a suitable compromise between serge and muslin for warm weather. When that weave known as jersey made its appearance in sweaters, it was greeted with enthusiasm, for there were undoubted disadvantages in the knitted garment on hot days, and there has come about such a rooted aversion to the marked waistline, or, rather, the admission of it by leaving it uncovered, that every woman, slim or stout, desires a sack of some kind to drop from shoulders to hips. In jersey one-piece frocks they find the right substitute for the skirt and separate blouse.

The French have always been the strongest opponents of that keenly drawn division of the skirt from the bodice, and even after they adopted the Anglo-Saxon coat and skirt made of mannish suitings, severely built, they did not remove the jacket in the house.

In those days we were in the habit of laughing at them and showing at all times a rather contemptuous attitude toward their abuse, as we said, of the type of apparel we had made famous. When Americans in Paris went about on hot days without a coat, wearing a dark skirt and white lingerie blouse, the little midinettes at the noon hour were wont to turn and laugh in that provocative manner in which the French women are adept.

We thought they were ignorant of the proper way to treat a coat suit. We hated to hear that laugh of derision intended for "women who turned out on the streets in their shirtsleeves, which even the French workman did not do," as they put it, but we acted in a like contemptuous manner, and each side thought it had drawn blood, as it were.

When Americans turned into the ten places where there was dancing after five o'clock and found women dancing with their jackets on, we wondered how they stood the discomfort of it, and we immedintely took off our coats to show elaborately embroidered chiffon blouses which we thought very suitable indeed. Evidently the Parisienne did not think so, from the uplifted eyebrows that greeted the costume. But America is usually toplofty at first and imitative in the end. The several seasons of amused derision on the part of the French for the woman in shirtsleeves finally began to have its effect and sensitive souls began to keep on their coats in public places.

Covering the Shirt Sleeves.

Then the Americans went over wholeheartedly to the French idea that a woman, as well as a man, must hide her white shirt sleeves. It was founded, you see, on the right artistic idea as well as on good taste. The controlling reason behind the French attitude

This frock of gray jersey has organdie ruffles at neck and wrists. Pockets are braided with gray silk. The buttons are silver and the belt of blue suede.

was the one that rules whatever the French do in dress: which is to make the best of the human figure and give it as good an outline as art and nature combined can produce.

Today it is exceedingly difficult to make an American woman appear in her shirt sleeves in public; in the privacy of her own home, yes; but even there she finds a one-piece frock far more artistic than a cloth skirt with a separate white blouse. It is because she has discovered, after many years, that the figure looks infinitely better and more graceful with a long line reaching from neck to hips, that she wears a sweater constantly in the house. She has begun to feel that the waistline should be obliterated at all costs.

In this frame of mind she naturally turns to the gown cut in one piece, hanging in a long line. It allows her to comfort herself with the thought that, even if her waist is too thick in front and her skirt rides, these deficiencies are covered up by the frock or coat that, charitably a trifle too high in the waistband, passed them by without revealing them to the onlooker.

Long Line Under the Arms.

So insistent have the women become upon hiding the waist, except

This is one of the highest of the new hats. It is built of white straw with an immense silk bow in front and a band of small pink roses.

by the merest fraction of a supple curve, that the dressmakers are pleasing them by introducing drapery under the arms which hangs below the knees. It is transparent, this drapery, and floats about in the air as the wearer uses her arms, but it fulfills its mission of straightening out the figure in an admirable manner. It cannot be employed on an informal frock, the kind that one would wear between the hours of eight in the morning and seven in the evening, but on any type of evening frock, it is well placed.

Another method that the dressmakers have of catering to the concealment of the waistline is the use of the elaborate cape of tulle or lace that goes over the shoulders and extends to the tips of the fingers. The fashion for lace of any kind gives one a variety of methods of draping the body line in a lissome manner. In daytime frocks the long line is given by the use of braid, of ribbon, of plaiting and embroidery. There are also glorified suspenders of ornamentation that are attached to skirts with chiffon blouses that give the correct and desired silhouette. They do not extend over the front and back of the frock, but pass over the shoulders, reach to the hips, widening as they go under the arms, and are often loosely belted in at the waist by one or more of the draped girdles that attach themselves to every kind of gown this season.

These suspenders, by the way, should prove an inspiration to the woman who wants to bring the gowns she possesses into the present picture. If she has a dark silk or cloth skirt, for example, with a thin blouse to match in color, she can easily bring the two into a composite whole by the addition of this skeletonized jacket of embroidery, or soutaching on net.

Lace Is Rioting Over Clothes.

The experts prophesied a revival of lace in the immediate future and the knowledge they possessed, proved exact. Lace positively riots over the new clothes. It is used for entire frocks, for long wraps, for parasols, negligees, petticoats, coats and evening frock drapery.

There is surely some economical reason behind this furore for a valuable and not easily procured article of dress. It is quite evident that the French wish to make lace the high fashion in order to give employment to the thousands of needleworkers of its own country and those who have come from Belgium and who have to be supported by the French government. This strain of caring for the homeless of the neighboring country is telling on France, for, in addition to the prisoners she has taken, the number of alien mouths in which she has to put food, constitute a small nation. Therefore, to give the Belgians and the French widows work, all sorts of industries have been revived and encouraged, especially those that will have a good chance of bringing in American dollars converted into francs. In America, we are minus needleworkers of importance, so the major portion of what we must use, comes from the lacemaking centers of Europe. The fashion for it may lead to a foolish and inartistic application of cheap and tawdry laces to frocks, and a mass of it where it should be avoided, but, so far, there is no diminution of the fashion which came into its first bloom as the spring openings were held.

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Net and Silk Nightgowns.

Nightgowns of white net over pink crepe slips have yokes trimmed with filet or val lace and ribbons.

FARMING NOW A BUSINESS

The Modern Day Farmer Applies Business Methods and Seeks More Than a Living on the Farm.

A nation-wide cry is being made for more economy and greater production, and probably never was the need of foodstuffs equal to that of the present. Grain prices are the highest in the nation's history and today the agricultural fields of America offer inducements that are unequaled in any other line of commerce or business. The ideal life is that close to nature, enjoying the freedom of God's great outdoors and fulfilling a duty to humanity by producing from a fertile soil that which is essential to the very existence of a less fortunate people who are actually starving to death for foodstuffs that can be produced so economically in the United States and Canada.

High prices for all grains, undoubtedly, will be maintained for a number of years, and it appears a certainty that the agriculturist will reap a bounteous return for his labor and at the same time carry out the demands of patriotic citizenship. A wrong conception has been generally noticed as to "Life on the Farm." It has been, to a large extent, considered as only a place to live peacefully and afford a living for those who are satisfied with merely a comfortable existence. Such a wrong impression has been created, in a measure, by the lack of systematic business principles to farming in general. But today farming and agriculture have been given a supremacy in the business world and require the same advanced methods as any other line of commerce. In no other business does a system adoption pay better than on the farm, and it is certain that there is no other line of work, that, generally speaking, needs it as much. The old idea of getting a living off the farm and not knowing how it was made and following up the details of each branch of farming to get the maximum of profit, at the least expense, is fast being done away with.

Farming is now being considered as a business and a living is not sufficient for the modern agriculturist; a small per cent on the investment is not enough, the present-day farmer must have a percentage return equal to that of other lines of business. The prices for produce are high enough, but the cost of producing has been the factor, in many places, that has reduced the profit. It is the application of a system to the cost of various work on the farm that it is possible to give figures on profits made in grain-growing in Western Canada.

Mr. C. A. Wright of Milo, Iowa, bought a hundred and sixty acres of land in Western Canada for $3,300 in December, 1915, and took his first crop from it in 1916. After paying for the land in full and the cost of cultivating it and marketing the grain, he sold his grain at $1.55 a bushel (a low price compared with the present market), had a surplus of $2,472.67. His figures are as follows:

4,487 bushels worth $1.55 at Champion	$6,954.85	$6,954.85
Threshing bill 11c per bushel	493.57	
Seed at 95c	144.00	
Drilling	160.00	
Cutting	160.00	
Twine	50.00	
Shocking	40.00	
Hauling to town 3c	134.61	
Total cost	1,182.18	
Cost of land	3,300.00	
	$4,482.18	$4,482.18
Net profit after paying for farm and all cost		$2,472.67

S. Joseph and Sons of Des Moines, Ia., are looked upon as being shrewd, careful business men. Having some spare money on hand, and looking for a suitable investment, they decided to purchase Canadian lands, and farm them.

With the assistance of the Canadian Government Agent, at Des Moines, Ia., they made selection near Champion, Alberta. They put 240 acres of land in wheat, and in writing to Mr. Hewitt, The Canadian Government Agent at Des Moines, one of the members of the firm says: "I have much pleasure in advising you that on our farm five miles east of Champion, in the Province of Alberta, Canada, this year (1916) we harvested and threshed 10,600 bushels of wheat from 240 acres, this being an average of 44 bushels and 10 pounds to the acre. A considerable portion of the wheat was No. 1 Northern, worth at Champion, approximately $1.85 per bushel, making a total return of $19,610, or an average of $81.70 per acre gross yields. And by aid of a thorough system were able to keep the cost of growing wheat at about 25 cents a bushel."

Messrs. Smith & Sons of Vulcan, Alberta, are growers of wheat on a large scale and have demonstrated that there is greater profit in Western Canada wheat-raising than probably in any other business anywhere. Speaking of their experience Mr. Smith says:

"I have three sections of land at the present time and am farming yearly 1,200 to 1,400 acres of land. My returns from the farm for the past two years have been around 200%, that is for every dollar I have spent I have received three, now I do not know where you can do that well.

"This is surely the country for the man with the small capital as the land is still reasonable in price, payments in long term and work of all kinds for every man to do. I feel that if I was turned out here without a dollar that in less than ten years I could own a section of land and have it well equipped."

Western Canada's soil and climate is suitable to graining large and profitable yields of wheat, many so large that those not acquainted with the facts hesitate to believe the reports sent out by the farmers in that country. As an evidence of their sincerity in reporting correct yields affidavits of a couple of grain growers are reproduced.

"I Newell J. Noble, of the town of Nobleford, Province of Alberta, do solemnly declare that from 1,000 acres of wheat on the said farm there was, in the season of 1916, threshed 54,395 bushels of wheat, being at the average of 54 bushels and 23 pounds per acre. And that from 394.69 acres of oats on the said farm, there was threshed in the said season of 1916, 48,506 bushels of oats, being at the average of 122 bushels and 30 pounds per acre.

"And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously, believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of The Canada Evidence Act." NEWELL J. NOBLE.

A Woman Takes Affidavit as to Yields.—On January 4, 1917, Mrs. Nancy Coe of Nobleford made oath as follows:

In the matter of yield of wheat, oats and flax on my farm for harvest of 1916, I, Nancy Coe, of the town of Nobleford, Province of Alberta, do solemnly declare that I threshed from 115 acres on my farm 6,110 bushels of wheat (machine measure, which it is believed will hold out in weights fully—about three-fourths of the crop already having been weighed), being at the average of 53 bushels and 8 pounds per acre, and that from 48 acres of flax on stubble ground, I threshed 993 bushels of flax, being at an average of 20 bushels and 38 pounds per acre, and that from 5.06 acres of oats I threshed 586 bushels, machine measure, being at an average of 115 bushels and 27 pounds per acre.

—Advertisement.

People who are too anxious to live on velvet soon get called on the carpet.

NERVOUSNESS AND BLUES

Symptoms of More Serious Sickness.

Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and romping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. ROBT. STOPIEL, Sage Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

WHO IS TO BLAME Women as well as men are made miserable by kidney and bladder trouble. Thousands recommend Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney medicine. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may receive a sample size bottle by Parcel Post, also pamphlet telling about it. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents, also mention this paper.

FERTILIZERS FROM MUNICIPAL WASTE

Waste from cities and towns such as Manure, Night Soil, Street Sweepings, and Garbage, which are rich in Nitrogen and Potash will be turned into Fertilizer. Farmers take advantage to obtain your needs in Fertilizer at a very small cost to you. $5.00 will get you membership in organization now forming to supply fertilizer to you at cost, delivered to your home station free. Write at once for full information and enroll as a member now. National Fertilizer Co., 503 Ross St., Pittsburgh, Penna.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent by express prepaid for $1.00.

HAROLD SOMERS, 150 DE KALB AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mexican Corn Paint—Something different; sent by mail for 15 cents. Agents wanted. PALMETTO CHEMICAL WORKS, Box 1208, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Ladies! Send Me 10c and I will mail you box of "T" white shoe cleaner in stick form FREE. Cleans white shoes, gloves and hats. W. H. BETTS, H U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best services.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy

No Smarting—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents at Druggists or mail. Write for Free Eye Book. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS chill TONIC. You know what you are taking, as the formula is printed on every label, showing it is Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form. The Quinine drives out malaria, the Iron builds up the system. 50 cents.

Love's first sigh is wisdom's last.

Medicine is occasionally necessary to help the system recover its normal functions. That is especially true in Spring. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are an ideal medicine. They combine tonic and laxative properties. Adv.

Hankow, China, has 58 registered automobiles.

When aspiration is transmuted into perspiration it begins to be effective.

What is Castoria

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhœa; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-Good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3 $3.50 $4 $4.50 $5 $6 $7 & $8 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers. The Best Known Shoes in the World.

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the Fashion Centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

Ask your shoe dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you with the kind you want, take no other make. Write for interesting booklet explaining how to get shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price, by return mail, postage free.

LOOK FOR W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom.

Boys' Shoes Best in the World $3.00 $2.50 & $2.00

W. L. Douglas
President W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 185 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

Lincoln Highway Toll.

Pennsylvania is the only state which charges toll for using the Lincoln highway.

FIERY RED PIMPLES

That Itch and Burn Are Usually Eczematous—Cuticura Quickly Heals.

It needs but a single hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to the most distressing, disfiguring eczemas, itchings and burnings to prove their wonderful properties. They are also ideal for every-day toilet use.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

If some people were to speak their minds it wouldn't take them long.

Not Bear Like.

"He's very nice to his wife when they are out in company, but at home he acts like a bear."

"Oh, no, he doesn't. She says he never hugs her."

A Long Reach.

"I thought I put that vase out of baby's reach."

"Well, he yelled for it," explained dad. "What his arms won't reach his lungs will."

It is hard if people do not fully appreciate you, but it is worse if your undershirt sleeve keeps pulling up.

Cheer up if you find that you are not a genius. A scientist says that genius is a sort of epilepsy.

Love is the treacle of life that helps to make palatable the rest of the meal.

SAXON

Strength-Economy-Service

This Car Is Worthy of Your Confidence

You can buy a Saxon car secure in the knowledge that you are getting full value in tried and proven motor car mechanism.

Saxon cars are built to win the confidence of their owner—and they do. But first they must win the confidence of their builders—and this they could not if they embodied any feature or any part of unproved worth.

So no Saxon principle of construction has ever been changed until a better principle has fully proved its greater value. And so no Saxon car has ever embodied features of doubtful worth.

Saxon cars have simply been in a state of transition, passing thru phase after phase of gradual improvement without a break in production. They are refined from time to time, not radically changed.

They are in the fullest sense of the phrase, products of evolution. They are developed rather than built.

Isn't that the kind of a car you want—one that you can feel confident is right before you put down your good money for it? If it is, then you want a Saxon.

There is still some good territory open for Saxon Dealers. For information you should apply to

Saxon Motor Car Corporation
Detroit, Michigan

DESTROY MANY PESTS

Horned Larks Range Over Practically Whole Country.

Birds Are Particularly Fond of Weed Seeds—Insect Food Includes May Beetles, White Grubs and Grasshoppers.

(By W. L. M'ATEE.)

Horned larks are small but hardy birds which frequent the open country and never live in forests. They range over practically the whole United States, and are easily recognized by the conspicuous black mark across the breast and the small pointed tufts of dark-colored feathers behind the eyes. These are often erected and cause the appearance referred to in the common name. These birds nest early, often before all the snow has disappeared, and they have a joyous flight song in the mating season.

The food of horned larks consists of 20.6 per cent of animal and 79.4 per cent of vegetable matter. Not quite a sixth of the vegetable food is grain, mostly waste, though some sprouting grain is pulled. This is the most serious charge against the birds and is sustained, but it must be admitted that practically all the complaints were

Horned Larks.

made years ago, when broadcast sowing was the rule. Recent correspondence shows that drilled grain is practically safe from injury.

Weed seeds are by far the largest single component (63.9 per cent) of the food of horned larks, and over 10 per cent of the 1,154 birds examined had eaten them, no fewer than 200 individuals having fed on them, exclusively. Conspicuous among the weed seeds eaten are those of the foxtail grasses, smartweeds, bindweeds, amaranth, pigweeds, purslane, ragweed and crab and barn grasses. Horned larks are among the most efficient weed-destroying birds.

The insect food of these birds includes such pests as May beetles and their larvae, the white grubs, leaf beetles injurious to strawberries, cabbage, melons and sugar beets, cloverleaf and clover-root weevils, potato-stalk borers, nut weevils, bill bugs and the chinch bug. Grasshoppers are a favorite food; cutworms are eaten freely.

PLOW IN PROPER CONDITION

Something Wrong When Farmer Must Bear Down or Lift Up Handles—Study Is Necessary.

A plow in proper condition runs smoothly and at an even depth, with very little effort on the part of the plowman. When a plow does not run smoothly, when the plowman must bear down or lift up on the handles, or must constantly hold the plow either one way or the other to keep it from tipping over, something is wrong with it. The point tips down or up too much, or the cutting edge of the share is dull or slants down or up too much. A good plowman must know how a good plow should work and when it does not go right should know what is wrong with it. To know these things requires as much thought and study and mental and mechanical ability as to understand a telephone or a telegraph instrument.

ENCOURAGE GRASS TO GROW

Where Pasture Lands Cannot Readily Be Plowed Application of Lime Is Recommended.

In pasture lands that cannot readily be plowed the best procedure is to apply lime, if needed, and to encourage the grass to grow vigorously by a yearly top dressing of well-rotted barn-yard manure and occasional light applications of commercial fertilizer that is rich in phosphates and nitrogen. In addition, all thin spots in the sod should be reseeded each year with a liberal quantity of good grass seed.

FUNGUS ON CURRANT BUSHES

Declared to Be Bad Neighbors for White Pine Trees—Cause of Injurious Blister Rust.

Currant bushes are very bad neighbors for white pine trees, as the currant bush may act as host for the fungus which causes white pine blister rust.

This disease can be spread by nursery stock of white pine, and those who wish to protect their pine trees should not plant currants near them.

WHITEWASH MIXTURE

If your poultry house, stable or hog barn is infested with insects and you want to have clean, fresh, attractive interiors in your buildings, try the following mixture: Slake five quarts of lime with hot water to the consistency of cream. To this add one pint of zenoleum or a coal tar product, and one pint of kerosene. Dilute until it can be applied with a brush or spray pump. The coal tar product kills disease germs, the kerosene destroys mites and the lime whitens the walls.

HEN MANURE IMPROVES SOIL

Droppings Should Be Collected Daily and Mixed with Substances to Preserve Nitrogen.

According to the Maine station, the droppings should be collected daily and mixed with substances which will (1) prevent loss of nitrogen, (2) add sufficient potash and phosphoric acid to make a better balanced fertilizer, and (3) improve the mechanical condition of the manure so that it can be applied to the land with a manure spreader.

This can be done as follows: To each 30 pounds of the manure add ten pounds of sawdust, good dried loam, or peat, 16 pounds of acid phosphate, eight pounds of kainit. Such a mixture will contain about 1.25 per cent of nitrogen, 4.5 per cent of phosphoric acid, and 2 per cent of potash, which, used at the rate of two tons per acre would furnish 50 pounds of nitrogen, 185 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 80 pounds of potash, and at the present price of fertilizing ingredients is worth about $10 per ton. The mixture would furnish a well-balanced stable fertilizer, which, although not fine enough to work well in drills, can be successfully applied with a manure spreader. The treated manure should be well sheltered until time to apply to the land—that is shortly before plowing.

CONSTRUCTING A FARM GATE

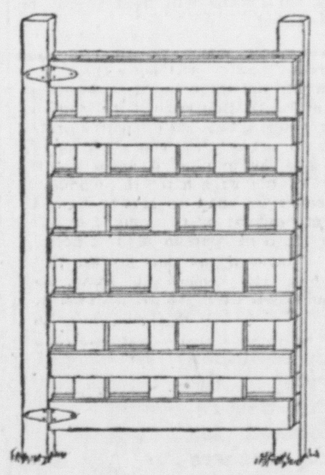
Directions Given for Making Durable and Cheap Barrier—Convenient and Easily Made.

(By BURDINE WEBB.)

Take board strips, one inch thick, three inches broad, and the proper length and width you want your gate, nail them across each other, making about three-inch cracks.

Then take the same size and width pieces and double the crosses, nailing securely. A half pound of No. 8 nails will do the work.

Use ordinary light hinges. I use seven crosspieces, and then by doubling these, which is absolutely necessary, you will have to use 14, with four pieces lengthwise, making a total of 18 pieces, a cheap and durable and economical gate.



Economical Gate.

In making the latch use any of several convenient methods.

PROPER WATERING OF HORSE

Expert of North Dakota Experiment Station Suggests Water Be Given Before Feed.

The proper watering of the horse is important. Mr. Peters of the North Dakota experiment station makes the following suggestions. A horse that is thirsty should be watered before being fed hay or grain, rather than after. The reason for this is that the stomach of the horse is comparatively small, and if he eats a heavy feed of grain or hay or both, and then drinks a large quantity of water, a portion of the feed will be washed from the stomach into the intestines before it has been sufficiently acted upon by the digestive fluids of the stomach, and colic is likely to develop. The regular practice should be to water before feeding.

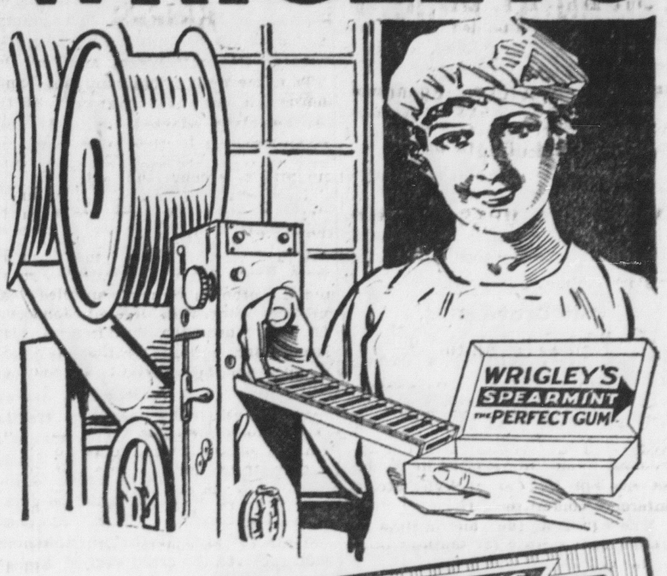
SOME SEEDS CARRY DISEASE

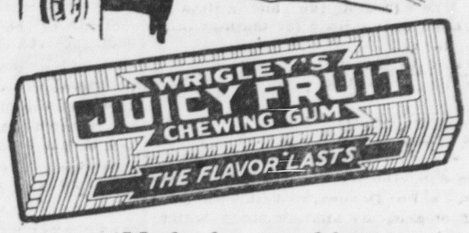
Development of Resistant Varieties and Disinfection Is Favored as Best Preventive.

Several wilts and blights which attack ordinary vegetables are carried from year to year on the seed. The most common of these are celery blight and some of the cabbage rots.

The best preventive in either case is a development of resistant varieties and also a disinfection of the seed to prevent carrying the disease to new ground.

WRIGLEY'S





Made by machinery—filtered—safe-guarded in every process:

Factories inspected by pure food experts and highly praised:

Contented employes, of whom perfection is the pride:

Such is *WRIGLEY'S*—the largest selling gum in the world.

WRAPPED IN UNITED PROFIT SHARING COUPONS

Helps appetite and digestion. Keeps teeth clean—breath sweet.

The Flavor Lasts

Quite Different.

Binks—Is that where Van Clubber lives?

Jinks—Lord, no! That's his home.

FARMERS ARE WORKING HARDER

And using their feet more than ever before. For all these workers the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. It takes the Friction from the Shoe, freshens the feet, and prevents tired, aching and blistered feet. Women everywhere are constant users of Allen's Foot-Ease. Don't get foot sore, get Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by dealers everywhere, 25c.—Adv.

His Chinese Was Bad.

Charles B. Towns, the anti-drug champion, spent some time in China several years ago with Samuel Merwin, the writer. In a Hongkong shop window they noticed some Chinese house coats of particularly striking designs and stepped in to purchase them.

Mr. Towns asked Mr. Merwin to do the bargaining.

"Wantum oatee," said Mr. Merwin to the sleepy-eyed Oriental who shuffled up with a grunt. He placed several of the coats before them.

"How muchee Melican monee?" inquired Mr. Merwin.

"It would aid me in transacting this sale," said the Chinaman, "if you would confine your language to your mother tongue. The coat is seven dollars."

Mr. Merwin took it.

Not Womanlike.

"Do you see a face in the moon, dear?" said the sweet young thing.

"Yes, he replied.

"Does it seem like a man or a woman?"

"Like a man, dear. It's altogether too still to be like a woman."

There is no use in worrying, but what difference does that make?

The occasional use of Roman Eye Balsam at night upon retiring will prevent and relieve tired eyes, watery eyes, and eye strain. Adv.

Bermuda last year exported 13,288 crates of celery.

Proof.

"Jones is as stubborn as a mule."

"Yes; he always puts his best foot backward."

Attorneys, Bankers, Insurance Agencies

Make your service complete, place your court and fidelity bonds and burglary insurance in the "WORLD'S LARGEST SURETY COMPANY," from your own office.

We solicit inquiries for agencies from those desiring our IMMEDIATE DELIVERY SERVICE.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT,
NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY,
115 Broadway, New York, N. Y.—Adv.

Safe Deduction.

Simson—I wonder where the stepladder is?

Mrs. S.—Willie had it last.

Simson—Then it must be in the pantry.

Why buy many bottles of other Vermifuges, when one single bottle of Dr. Peery's Vermifuge "Dead Shot" will act surely and promptly? Adv.

A Sure Sign.

"Is he doing his bit for his country?"

"I guess so. He came over and borrowed my garden tools."

Pimples

rashes, hives, redness and skin blemishes can be quickly removed with

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Delightful in a warm bath before retiring—soothes the nerves and induces refreshing sleep. Druggists.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

One hundred valuable auto recipes—save dollars by sending 10c to Guy McCord, 948 E. Fourth St., St. Paul, Minn.

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

Your Liver Is the Best Beauty Doctor

A dull, yellow, lifeless skin, or pimples and eruptions, are twin brothers to constipation. Bile, nature's own laxative, is getting into your blood instead of passing out of your system as it should. This is the treatment, in successful use for 50 years—one pill daily (more only when necessary).

Carter's Little Liver Pills For Constipation

Genuine bears signature *Brent Good* Puts You Right Over Night

Pallid, Pale, Putty-Faced People Need Carter's Iron Pills

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1917

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

June 29th—D. B. Geise, of Will county, Ill., accompanied by his son Daniel and family, of Joliet, are back to our valley on a visit to old friends and former home. They left Illinois several weeks ago, and have been making a trip to Canada and Niagara Falls to Berks county.

John Bierly, an old and well-known resident of Miles township, died on Thursday, aged seventy-nine years.

B. H. Arney brought rye stalks to this office measuring eight feet, seven inches.

Pine Grove Mills.

Mrs. Peter Corl has been quite ill the past week, suffering a nervous breakdown.

Paul Rupp, of Boalsburg, spent the early part of the week with friends in town.

James L. Murphy is quite ill at his home as a result of a paralytic stroke sustained Sunday evening.

A new 10-lb. arrival, just in time for dinner, came to the G. McFry home on Sunday.

I. A. Mallory, one of the Pennsy's engineers at Altoona, and his wife, visited relatives in the valley last week.

Mrs. Anna Dreibibis, while attending Memorial services, suffered an attack of vertigo that for a time alarmed her friends. She is now much better.

Harry McWilliams has been confined to bed the past few days, suffering an attack of inflammation of the bowels.

Mrs. S. C. Miller, of Chester, and John G. Miller, of Cleveland, Ohio, are at the bedside of Mother Miller, whose condition has been serious the past week.

Saturday evening while Ed. Mayes and boy were driving their cattle to the barn a speeding auto struck one of the cows and injured it so that it had to be killed. The driver of the car has not yet made restitution.

Sunday evening the Lutheran church was filled to the doors to hear the discourse offered by Rev. D. F. Kapp to the Odd Fellows. He held his audience spellbound for more than a half hour, basing his remarks on the 19th chapter of John, 5th verse: "Behold the man."

Pleasant Gap.

Mrs. Harry McClincy is recovering from her recent illness.

Harry Armstrong, of Lewistown, spent a few days with his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Keller and family, of Centre Hall, spent Sunday at the William Rossman home.

Earl Eckenroth and Guy Wells, who are employed at Ehrenfeld, spent the week end at their homes here.

Miss Hazel Gettig, of Zion, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Domer Dunklebarger.

Miss Violet Irwin has returned home after spending several weeks at State College.

Mr. Herron, of Pittsburg, visited his son, James Herron, in this place, for a few days.

Mrs. Allen, of Irvin, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Charles Schreffler, in this place.

Earl Rimmey, of Lewistown, is spending a week with his parents in this place.

Mrs. Harry Appleby and little son will return to their home in Harrisburg this week after several weeks' visit here.

Oliver Hartman, of Bellefonte, and Miss Helen Grenoble, of this place, visited friends in Williamsport over Memorial Day.

PENN HALL.

Earl Bartges returned home from Ohio on Saturday.

Robert Strauss purchased a Hupp automobile last week.

Grace Royer spent Sunday with her friend, Ethel Hettinger.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bartges, accompanied by the former's mother, spent Sunday with friends at Millheim.

Mrs. Leo Homan, from Union county, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hettinger, over Sunday.

Philip Shook was home from Philadelphia to register, and spent a few days with his parents, but had to return to school for a few weeks yet.

CENTRE OAK

Weather fine; everybody busy; crops all growing nicely.

The Searson hay balers are busy in this section baling hay for the farmers.

I. A. Sweetwood, the State road man, with his men, are repairing the Brush Valley road.

The township supervisors are piking a piece of road near the W. D. Bartges farm.

Miss Stella Musser is spending the week at Millheim.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Vonada and son Harry, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday at the Vonada home.

The area of the State Forests is as great as the combined areas of Cameron, Deleware, Snyder, Lehigh, and Lawrence counties.

TWO GREGG TOWNSHIP GIRLS WIN CREDITS.

First Girls in County Y. W. C. A. to Obtain Recognition Seals.

The Commonweal Club at Spring Mills and Penn Hall has the honor of having the first members in the county to obtain the Recognition Seal for the earning of Commonweal credits. Do you know what a Commonweal Club is? It is a part of the county Y. M. C. A. especially adapted to girls and young women in the open country, and there are six such clubs in this county. Each club, of course, draws up its own purpose, but the purpose in general is to unite the girls of a community in friendship, that they may work and play and study and grow together, and while developing along all lines, help all the institutions in the community. When a girl joins a Commonweal Club she is given a certificate of membership which has room on it for four seals, given her as she wins them by earning credits along seven different "departments". Ten credits are required for each advance in rank, and in order to insure all-round work one must be from each department. Miss Florence Bartges and Miss Kathryn Sinkabine each received the green seal of Recognition at the last meeting of the Commonweal Club. Miss Sinkabine received credit for caring for a lawn satisfactorily; handwork showing ability and skill—a handsome table runner; completing High School; taking part in a play with other girls; leading a missionary meeting for the first time; canning 25 quarts of cherries; helping a neighbor through a time of special need; serving on a committee which planned and carried out a festival satisfactorily; reading a county paper regularly for one year; acting as secretary for the O. A. B. C. of the Sabbath School. Miss Bartges' credits were as follows: Handwork,—a skillfully made crocheted yoke; entering High School and carrying the first year's work with passing grades; taking part in a play; giving a report after attending the county S. S. convention; taking a five-mile hike; canning 25 quarts of vegetables; teaching a primary class in S. S. for six months; helping a neighbor through special need; acting as organist in Grange; singing in the church choir. The girls have already started on their way towards the second seal.

Canning demonstrations were given by senior girls of the State College at the following places last week: Port Matilda, Oak Hall, Dale Summit, Howard. The Cold Pack method was demonstrated in each case and other means of preserving vegetables and fruits explained.

The bird contests now going on at the Branch and Spring Mills Commonweal Clubs are resulting in much interest and also a greater knowledge of our friendly songsters.

The Wabum Annung Commonweal Club (Oak Hall) is making bandages for the Red Cross. Ice-cream is being sold at the Club House Saturday evenings for the purpose of raising money for this work.

Billy Sunday High Spots.

Speaking of anarchists, in one of his sermons in New York, on Sunday, Billy Sunday made this remark: "If they don't like our laws, let them take ship and go away. Rip the tags off them and send the dirty skunks to hell. We'll stand on the Statue of Liberty as they go and wave the Stars and Stripes and sing, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

Referring to the race for gold in America, he made this statement: "We are making money by the buckets full, but are going to hell in carload lots at excursion rates."

FRUITTOWN.

Rush Dippery spent last week with his family at this place.

Quite a number from this place attended the show at Bellefonte, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Boal and children of Rockview spent last Wednesday at the Peter Boal home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas, of Brooklyn, New York, are spending some time with the former's parents on the farm.

Those who spent Sunday at the T. J. Flasher home were, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Fleisher and family, of Yeagertown; Mrs. Copenhaver and daughter, of Potters Mills; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Miller, of Colyer.

Spring Mills.

From last week.

William Allison spent Sunday with his brother, Edward, at Potters Mills.

Decker brothers went to Philadelphia where they purchased several automobiles. They brought a Paige car home.

Lemuel Blair and son are visiting at the James Kennelly home.

Rev. W. H. Williams preached the Memorial sermon on Sunday evening, in the M. E. church, paying the veteran soldiers a high tribute. There remains only four of the many who went from this vicinity in the days of the rebellion. They are James and Samuel Kennely, J. D. Long, and Isaac Smith.

Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Ashbridge Thomas, of Potters Mills, spent Sunday at the C. E. Finkle home with Mrs. Smith's son, Lloyd Smith, who is improving slowly.

William Rockey, after an illness of two weeks, returned to his home at Tusseyville.

The different Sunday Schools are preparing for children's day service. The Lutherans will hold theirs on June third.

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